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Cambria Freeman.

JAS. C. HASSON, Editor and Proprietor. "HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE." $1.50 and postage per year in advance.

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HOW EASY IT IS.

How easy it is to spoil a day!
The thoughtless words of a cherished friend,
The selfish work of a child at play,
The strength of a will that will not bend,
The slight of a comrade, the scorn of a foe,
The smile that is full of bitter things—
They all can tarnish its golden glow,
And take the grace from its airy wings.

How easy it is to spoil a day
By the force of a thought we did not check!
Little by little we mold the clay,
And little thews may the vessel wreck.
The careless waste of a white-winged hour,
That held the blessing we long had sought,
The sudden loss of wealth and power—
And lo! the day is with illness wrought.

How easy it is to spoil a life!—
And many are spoil'd ere well begun—
In home-light darkened by sin and strife,
Or down-ward course of a cherished one;
By toil that robs the form of its grace,
And tenderness till health is lost away;
By the petty ills temper, defaces face,
The hopes that go and the cares that stay.

A day is too long to be spent in vain,
Some good should come as the hours go by.
Some tangled maze may be made more plain,
Some lowered glance may be raised on high.
And life is too short to spoil like this;
If only a prelude, it may be sweet—
Let us bind together its thread of bliss,
And nourish the flowers around our feet.

—Watchman.

HEART OF THE WORLD.

BY ADELINE KNAPP.

Gray shadows were creeping over the sand dunes beyond Pacific Heights. Only here and there a lingering beam touched the hills, from far crimson bell going out to sea through the golden gate. There was a scent of lilies in the air, mingling with the more wonted perfume of February roses. The hum of the city sounded far away, and the song of a meadow lark could be heard from a treetop.

The door of the house stood open, revealing a broad hall. There was a suggestion, in the dim light, of waving ferns and the silvery gleam of a fountain, in the conservatory at one side. From the doorjamb there swayed in the breeze long cords of soft, snowy ribbon, holding in place a cluster of white roses.

In the center of a stately apartment that opened upon the hall stood a tiny white casket on slender pillars. Two candles burned at its head. By a window a man sat gazing with unseeing eyes, in the creeping shadows of the trees. A woman lay in a crushed heap among the pillows of a divan. Neither had moved for a long time. The little form in the white casket had been their all. Now it lay scarcely stiller than they.

Suddenly the silence was broken by the sound of a woman's voice, high-pitched and clear.

"Willie! Willy! oh, Willy!" it cried. A friend within the house hastened to the door. Along a pathway through the shrubbery a handsomely-dressed woman appeared. "Oh!" she exclaimed, advancing; "have you seen a little boy about four years old? My little boy is lost! Some one said they saw him come in here. I cannot find him; and I am afraid he has fallen somewhere in the sand dunes."

"Have you notified the police?"

"Long ago. They are all on the lookout for him. But he may be buried in the sand. We have been searching for hours. Oh, I have lost two little ones through death, but I never felt as I do this moment!"

The mother's heart wailed forth behind the cultured woman's enforced composure.

The woman who had been lying among the cushions came through the hall to the door.

"What is it?" she asked.

The friend put her arm about her and would have drawn her back; but the stranger spoke.

"My little boy is lost," she said, excitedly. "He is only four years old. We are afraid he is among the sand dunes."

"Oh!" cried the younger woman, "I am so sorry! Is there nothing we can do? Cannot we help you look for him? The poor little fellow! Think of him all alone in the dunes! How did it happen?" And she put her hand in the stranger's for sympathy.

The latter was full of her story of coming home from a round of calls to find the child missing and the other children seeking him. Even as she spoke, voices could be heard calling from the sand dunes: "Willy! Willy! oh, Willy!"

"I must go," cried the mother. "Oh, my heart is breaking! Willy! Willy! Where can he be?"

As she turned a passing zephyr blew the white ribbon on the doorpost straight out across her cheek. She started back, dismayed.

"Why," she cried, "you have a dead child in this house!"

"Yes," said the other mother; "my only child, a little boy just four years old, died this morning."

Tears came into the stranger's eyes. "Oh," she cried, "do forgive me! I am so sorry. I did not know. Dear heart! to think I should have troubled you. I, too, have lost two children by death; but this is more terrible. My little boy! You see, I do not know where he is."

"I know," the other said, calmly. "You must let us do what we can for you. Oh, I am sure you will find him. Let me go with you. We will search together. Not to know where your baby is! Ah, what trouble there is in the world!"

She seized a wrap, and the two women went down the walk together. At the corner they were met by a boy of perhaps a dozen years.

"Some children say they met a little boy like yourn goin' down toward North Beach," he said.

They hurried down the hilly street.

"Have you seen anything of a little boy, about four years old, playing about here?" asked Willy's mother of a homeward-bound laborer. "My little boy is lost."

"Shure, mem, now, that's very bad, an' I'm sorry," the man said, halting; "mebby he'd be at th' p'lice station?"

"No, I've telephoned all the stations. Some one thought they saw him down here. What shall I do?"

The face of the big, rough man worked sympathetically.

"I'll lape me eyes open ez I go along home, mem," he said; "an' mebby I'll see th' little felier. Tut, now! What if 'twore me own little Tim? He's just four years old, the rascal, an' 'twad kill 'iz mother, shure. Ah, but it's wearyin' an' comfortin to th' heart, mem, the childhren bez."

The way grew more squalid as they kept on toward the Beach. On a doorstep a young woman sat holding a little child, and looking anxiously down the street.

"Have you seen a little boy?" the older mother began, and again the sad little tale was told.

"No," said the other woman; "but I hope you'll find him, lady. I know how you feel. Me heart's sore over me own little Joey, here, and me man away looking for worruk. The baby is that sick! an' Jim, me other lad, he's gone for medicine. I don't know what's keeping him."

"Let me see the baby;" and the mother, whose little one lay dead at home reached out her jeweled hands. The child was placed in her arms.

"Why, he is very ill indeed!" she exclaimed. The little one's face was livid. The baby's fingers were clutched over each tiny thumb, and the tiny body shivered convulsively.

Willy's mother eyed the little form knowingly. "The child should be put into a warm bath at once," she said.

The three women entered the house and busied themselves over the sick baby. She whose child was lost found a battered kettle and put water to heat over the single-burner lamp. The other one undressed the little form, while the wee sufferer's mother stood wringing her hands in helpless pain.

They worked rapidly, tenderly; but it was nearly an hour before the terrible convulsions were over and the baby was resting on the bed.

"God bless you, ladies!" the poor woman cried, as she saw relief creeping over the drawn face; "you have saved my baby's life!"

"But oh, my own little boy!" and the other mother hastened to the door. "It is quite dark and I do not know where he is."

"Sure, lady, the good God will never let your baby be lost!" but the two strangers were gone.

"Oh, where will he sleep to-night?" murmured Willy's mother. "Your boy is safe with God, but where, where is mine?"

Up the street an older boy came tearing. "Mamma! Mamma!" he cried, while yet afar off; "a policeman's found Willy and taken him home!"

"Oh, thank God!" said she whose child was with the All-Father—"thank God!" but the other could not speak.

It was a triumphal progress back to the more aristocratic quarter.

"They've found yer bebby, ma'am," a street urchin cried, who was calling papers on the street corner. A Mexican tamale vender volunteered the same information in broken English, and in the next block a woman threw open a window and leaned forward.

"A policeman took your little boy home, madam!" she called, joyfully.

Near home a gleeful band of children met them.

"He's found—he's found!" and the chorus rang throughout the neighborhood.

The two mothers kissed tenderly and parted. As the younger one turned to enter her childless home her eyes were swimming with the first tears she had shed that day; but they were tears of thankfulness.

On the doorstep of the other home a man stood, holding a child in his arms.

"We've got him," he called, quickly, as he bent to kiss his wife; and then his arms closed tightly around them both.

"O, Willy!" he said, "how could you frighten us so? Why did you do it?"

The curly head was raised and the blue eyes opened in surprise.

"Why, papa," said the little voice, "Mary said they wuzzent any or'nges for dinner, an' I went out to buy some!"—N. Y. Independent.

FAIR FIELD FOR WOMEN.

A Writer Tells What Her Feminine Co-Workers Should Have.

All women who are active in business or professions want is a fair field and no favor, says Margaret Sangster in Demorest's Magazine. We ask for nothing on the ground of sex. We are willing to compete with and work with men on their own ground and desire to be measured by the same standards. We demand no courtesy further than that which prevails between gentleman; we expect no deference. In business life men and women are simply workers, and the more the element of sex is introduced the greater the interference with the success of women.

I know a young woman who went into a newspaper office on a purely business errand—to sell an article, in fact—and was indignant because the reporters, all of whom were busy writing, did not jump to their feet and offer her a seat. They were absorbed in their work, and most of them were probably unconscious of her presence. Perhaps 25 women enter the office of a great New York daily every day. You can easily see how it would interfere with business if the reporters should immediately stop writing and pay them the little attentions they are accustomed to in the drawing-room. The woman who expects these shows her ignorance of business; if they are necessary to her peace of mind she is out of place in the business world.

Where Sisters Dress Alike.

In Yucatan, Central America, sisters dress precisely alike, even to the tying of a bow, the turn of a button, or the flower in the hair. In the tropics large families are the rule, and any day you may see in that country girls in groups of from three to a baker's dozen who belong to the same family, as their clothes will show. It is thus easy to distinguish the members of a family anywhere, and not infrequently sisters are called by their favorite flower or color. In Asiam men and women wear their hair in the same way and dress almost alike. Earrings and finger rings are worn by women only. Lajip men and women dress alike. The men and women of the Cree tribe of Indians dress alike, but can be distinguished by the ornamentation of their leggings, that of the men being vertical and that of the women horizontal.—Caicago Tribune.

—It takes 72,000 tons of paper to make the post-cards used in the United Kingdom each year.

PRESS AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

Value of Publicity Recognized by Other Than Theatrical People.

One of the most important outgrowths of the systematic methods by means of which the managers of large enterprises keep the public informed about matters in which they are interested is the press agent. Although most people believe that they know all about the functions of that officer, the business is really much more widespread than is generally known. The average man speaking of a press agent has the one who is connected with the theater in mind. He is the man who sends paragraphs to the theatrical editors, in which he not only gives the advance programmes, but works in, or endeavors to do so, all sorts of views about his particular actor or singer, or the company in which he may be interested. With many press agents who act in keeping with the policy of their employers the chief end is to keep the name before the public, and anything is resorted to, from a description of an elaborate gown or a stolen diamond to an imaginary runaway or an impending divorce suit. As a rule, the theatrical agent is a clever man, and to his good work the success of many an enterprise may be traced.

Other large advertisers were quick to recognize the worth of a press agent and the consequence is that newspaper men have found employment in that capacity recently in lines which are far removed from the "show business," but employ the same methods.

One of the first branches of business to employ a press agent was that of land booming. The large syndicates which were organized to develop certain tracts of land in the far west found that, although advertising brought them good returns, they needed something more by means of which their scenery and climate could be made popular. The press agent was the solution of the problem. The proper man was found and departed on his mission of education to the far-away places with men with bank accounts who were looking for new homes in pleasant places, and presently the country newspapers began to bristle with descriptions of farm lands in the domain of the press agent, unrivaled for productiveness and home sites, which, in point of climate and scenery, were absolutely perfect and so desirable that the reader was led to believe that every day spent away from the place was a day thrown away. The land-booming press agent has come to the east and is an important factor in the development of new summer resorts and residence annexes to large cities.

Another field for his usefulness was found by the press agent with railroad corporations. In one instance a railroad company had gained the ill will of many newspapers and criticism of its methods was a daily occurrence. The directors created the place of press agent and installed an experienced newspaper man with power to make investigations on any subject and instructions to make public such matters pertaining to the road as would counteract the previously circulated reports. A few months after he assumed control of the place the press agent said that the adverse criticism had ceased and that the newspapers had been won to the road's friendship.

"But that is not all," said a press agent who had served in that capacity for years. "Even society needs its press agents, and there are men in New York to-day who receive pay for keeping the names of men and women who are on the edge of society before the public. These people are partly in the swim themselves, but are not averse to earning an honest dollar, and they manage by hook or by crook to have Mr. Nobody and Miss Wouldbe mentioned in connection with society matters occasionally, and by that means stimulate their vanity and give them hope that some day they may be able to enter the sphere for which their press agent is preparing them."—N. Y. Tribune.

HE GOT HIS ANSWER.

But It Was Very Different from What He Expected.

As the train pulled out of Chicago a quiet, gentlemanly looking man entered the buffet car, and, esconcing himself in a comfortable chair, drew out a long cigar and entered deeply into his paper. He remained so quiet and retained his seat so long that another passenger, whose bearing distinctly stamped him as a commercial traveling man, one of the kind full of chatter and curiosity, could no longer restrain himself. Addressing the quiet gentleman he inquired: "Traveling east?"

Slowly removing his cigar the gentleman turned and looked at his questioner with slightly raised eyebrows, replying: "Yes."

"New York?"

"Yes."

"Pleasure?"

"Yes and no."

"Great place, New York. Ever been there before?"

"No."

"I'm going home this trip — New York, you know."

The gentleman made no reply, but resumed his paper. After a little silence the commercial man began again:

"I'm with C. & Co., on Broadway. If you drop in I'll show you over the city."

"Thank you, it will not be necessary."

"Excuse me, but might I ask what you're going to New York for?"

By this time most of the other passengers were interested. The gentleman, who was extremely annoyed at the drummer's curiosity, laid down his paper and exclaimed:

"I'm going to New York, first, because the train is taking me there; second, because I've got lots of money and can afford it; and last, because if I like the place I intend to buy it."

The commercial man subsided amidst a roar of laughter.—Philadelphia Times.

He Was Chief of the Snobs.

Sir John Brown, the cutlery manufacturer of Sheffield, owed his title to a visit to that city by the prince of Wales while Sir John was mayor of Sheffield. That he is a snob of snobs the following story proves: On the occasion of his visit the prince leaned his head against a wall in the billiard-room in his host's house, leaving a stain on the delicate paper. This stain Sir John had covered with glass and surrounded by a gold frame, placing an inscription below which related that the stain was made by the head of England's future king.—Boston Globe.

MARION'S MISTAKE.

BY JENNY WREN.

It was a strange wooing, that of Nelson Ellis. Perhaps its very strangeness won Marion Reynolds into assent. She has been so accustomed to see men at her feet—to have them smile at her bidding and obey her slightest whim, that there was a singular fascination in knowing her momentary caprices had no power to sway the current of one man's will, that what he thought right he held to, even should it subject him to her displeasure. His wooing had not been very demonstrative. In a few simple, straightforward words, he told her of his love, and asked her to be his wife, but when she had as quietly answered him in silent wonderment at her own submission, he drew her to him and pressed a single kiss upon her forehead, and for one moment, as she lay in his arms, a look came into his face as of a man who has won a grand race, whose triumph all the world must exult in. Women smiled when the engagement was announced. A dangerous rival was removed from their pathway. Men frowned. Who was this man who had outstripped them in the ranks? They had not even recognized him as a competitor, and, lo! he had borne away the prize. But of all this outward conjecture the lovers heeded little. Once Nelson said to her, as he bade her good night after returning from an evening of dissipation at some fashionable ball:

"I shall be so glad, Marion, when all this is over, when society will be content to let us drop from its roll, and retire into our own quiet home life."

"Oh, but Nelson," she answered, "society is not going to give us up simply because we are married. I expect to make quite a sensation, I assure you, as Mrs. Ellis."

"A sensation! My wife a sensation? I trust not. Wives, Marion, have other duties, which I hope the girl I love will find greater pleasures than any society can offer. I am not a jealous man, Marion—at least not consciously so; but to see you as I have seen you to-night, giving your smiles, your glances to other men, has shown me how little I could tolerate in a wife. But I will atone for all you give up, dear, by devoting my life to you, and making your happiness my own."

It was hours after he left her before Marion fell asleep. She could have yielded society with all its glare and glitter without a pang, but what he had said had grated on her. He had asked, not as a something yielded for his sake, but taken it as a simple matter of course. He seemed to ignore that it might to her be sacrifice to yield that which had really given her keen enjoyment.

When he next met her Nelson missed something. Her greeting had lost none of its warmth, her smile none of its sweetness, but there was now and then an absent look in her eyes which haunted him long after he had left her.

It was at this time that Allen Fane came upon the scene. He and Marion had been friends when children. He had carried with him all these years the pictured memory of her face, and when he returned to find its radiant beauty all undimmed, the first gladness was met with an absolute shock of finding another its possessor. He had not been conscious of his dreams until he was rudely awakened from them, as one walking peacefully in his sleep upon an unguarded parapet, suddenly is aroused to a sense of his great danger. Marion met him with a warmth which brought a ray of hope into the darkness. He might yet retrieve his late return, and, subtly, quietly, he laid the snares which were to entrap her feet.

"I suppose it would be hard enough to give you up, Marion, to anyone," he said to her one evening when her lover was absent. "Notwithstanding my own love is hopeless, I cannot make a secret of its existence to you. I could not hide it, if I would, but to see you give yourself to a man who prizes your loveliness only as a Turk his slave, who will possess it only that he may hide it from the world, who will doom your young life to be spent only for his own selfish ends, is intolerable to me."

"You do Mr. Ellis great injustice, Allen. But even did I think him so selfish as you portray him, I certainly would not discuss his faults with any one so long as I looked upon him as my promised husband."

But when again and again her betrothed urged her to appoint a day when he might really call her his, Allen Fane's words came to her mind. Linked to her own expressed thought which had rankled so long and sowed the first seed of doubt, she shrank at the idea of taking the step from which there was no withdrawal.

"Why are you so anxious, Nelson?" she at last said to him. "Think of the long years we are to spend together. Absolutely it is appalling! You will get tired of me soon enough."

"Tired of you, darling. Does one tire of the sunlight, or voluntarily seek the shadow? It seems to me since I have met you that I have only for the first time realized what a great boon life may prove. I have waited long and patiently, dear. Give me the promise I ask to-night. Let the June roses blossom for my bride, and the robin's song echo our happiness."

"Where shall we spend the summer, Nelson?"

"I have chosen a little cottage far away from the noise and bustle of the world. It is perfect in its every appointment, and we can spend the long summer days in forgetfulness that there exists the seething, surging current of human life, from which we have so separated our own. Do you wonder I am impatient, dear?"

"Oh, but Nelson, I hate cottage life, and I am sure our society would become mutually unbearable in such monotony."

"What do you mean, Marion?" and Nelson Ellis' lips grew white. "Do you, who have promised to spend your whole life with me, talk of it already as beyond forbearance? Is this the fond picture I have painted of my home? Pause, Marion. Think while yet on the threshold. If your life is mine, it belongs not to the world. If it is the world's, then in it I have no claim. I offer you, darling, all I have. I ask of you only yourself, but I ask it as a free boon and one which is placed willingly in my keeping. You must decide, Marion, for yourself. I had hoped your decision long since irrevocable, but once more I place the choice in your hands."

"You say you ask of me only myself. Is it not all I have to give? I cannot give up the world to lead the life of a recluse, even though you so selfishly make the demand. One would suppose I was a child to be dictated to at will. It has all been a mistake, Mr. Ellis, and we may truly congratulate ourselves that our eyes have been opened in time to redeem an otherwise fatal error. We part as friends, I hope."

"Friends? Who has been at work? Whose hand may I thank for having laid this network of worldliness and suspicion in the mind of a girl, who, a few short months ago, harbored no such thought? You could not trust me, then, with your beauty. You feared I would guard it beyond the reach of other eyes. True, I might have held it as a sacred shrine, but its bloom, its radiance would have been undimmed till death robbed me of both. You give me up, then? So be it. Go back to your world! Glory in it; revel in it, and teach men the lesson you have given me, that the brighter the eye, the fairer the cheek, the falser the heart. Good evening, Miss Reynolds," and with a low bow, Nelson Ellis went out from the light into the shadow.

Marion stood as in a stupor. She had spoken her own thoughts for the first time, for the first time expressed the feeling which so long had rankled. How cold, how heartless and worldly it had sounded even to her ears. What was the selfishness of which she had accused her lover but the reflex of her own? Had the world really grown so dear to her that she could not yield it up, even in the first flush of wifehood by a husband's side? How inviting the picture had been! She had not really meant what she had said. She had not dreamed Nelson would so accept her at her word, and wordless despair was in the beautiful eyes, as the hot tears welled up and dropped one by one faster and faster, until she buried her head in her hands and sobbed as a child.

But there was one who heard of the ruptured engagement with keen exultation, and a suppressed look of triumph was on Allen Fane's face when next he saw the woman he had determined to win for his own.

"You did splendidly, Marion," he said to her. "Have I not told you from the first how selfish he was, even in his love, that he never appreciated you? But now, darling, that you are free to be won and I to woo, will you not let me prove that a man may be generous? I could have given you up to any other if I thought your happiness was at stake, but not to one I read so well."

"Hush, Allen, hush! It seems to me desecration to listen to such words. If he were selfish, then is such selfishness glorious. You call it splendid to show a man who has placed his whole noble heart at a woman's feet how frivolous, worldly and beneath him is that for which he sues. I have thrown away the highest prize life's lottery will ever offer me. I have listened to the subtle words which have first borne seeds of distrust—but now that all is over, and I have with my own hand plucked the unblossomed fruit, I can at least do him justice, and tell you my heart is his, his only, though he may never know it."

It was a great benefit. The opera house was crowded, and many turned ere the curtain raised to look at the last newcomers, who had just entered their box. None who looked on that fair young girl dreamed that she bore beneath that outward show a heart saddened and weary, to which were ever added the pangs of remorse. Allen Fane is by her side to-night, hopeful, exultant as of old. For six months he has played his role without faltering. Soon he must meet his reward. The curtain rises and falls to rise again. The house is enthusiastic. Flowers fall like rain upon the stage. But when the evening is but half over and the strains of the lovely songstress seem to rise sweeter and clearer every moment, a tongue of flame leaps out from behind the scenes. The song dies on her lips, tumult gives place to rapturous silence, and on the air is borne the cry of "Fire!"

Men act like madmen, women faint and are trampled to death by the crowd.

Pale but silent, Marion turns to the man at her side. He is no longer there. Save her he could not, but for himself lay one desperate chance, which he seized as a drowning man a straw. She was alone—alone and helpless, deserted by him who had told her of that other's selfishness.

"Keep calm, Marion. Our only hope lies in decided action without excitement. I will save you or die with you," whispered a voice in her ear, and, turning she saw the man who had fought his way not to life and air, but to her side to bear her with him into safety or share her peril.

"I am not worthy, Nelson. Save yourself, and when you think of me, remember that my folly was for the moment, that I have met its just reward, for I loved you through it all."

"Hush, darling, hush—even though your words nerve me to fresh courage. Marion, will it be my wife with whom I live or die?"

"Your wife, if you will take her, Nelson. Happier to meet death at your side than live apart from you."

But death was not to have his prey. And, though Nelson bears on his handsome brow a cruel scar, in his wife's loving eyes it is new beauty, since it ever tells her of the noble struggle which gave her life and happiness—a life which met its rich fulfillment when crowned by Nelson Ellis' love.—N. Y. Ledger.

Flashlights.

Advice is one of the unpleasant smaller vices that the truly good forget to condemn.

Don't persist in error—after you're found out; and don't be found out if you can avoid it by persisting in it.

Paste this in your hat: The easiest way to become immortal is to be the first to say what is self-evident.

The average man feels complimented when you call him bad in a laughing sort of a way.

In taking the chances, first look out that they are not against you.

A lightning calculator—the weather prophet.

A man is known by the umbrella he keeps.

Money talks occasionally, but there are times when it is deaf and dumb.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

England sent 350,000,000 messages by telephone last year, 37,000,000 more than the year before.

France has set up about 300 monuments to more or less distinguished Frenchmen during the last 25 years, and there are now 127 committees collecting money for more.

A statue of Cathelineau, the Vendean chief, set up in a Breton village on private grounds, has been forcibly removed by the prefect of Maine et Loire and stored in the cellar of the prefecture.

Small diamonds have been discovered in the sand taken from a lake formed by the crater of an extinct volcano in the Witzies Hock mountains of Natal, which are beyond the hitherto known diamond fields.

Marshal Launes' divorce from his wife, granted on Fructidor 8 of the year VIII. (August 25, 1800), has been declared valid by the Perpignan courts. Suit to set it aside had been brought by descendants of his divorced wife.

Mother Gonzaga Kennelly, who is said to have been the oldest nun in Ireland, died recently at the Ursuline convent, Blackrock, County Cork. The reverend mother had spent 63 years at the convent and was 88 years old when she died.

Fifty years ago England imported three eggs a head for its population; last year it imported 40 for each inhabitant, the whole number being 1,580,387,000. Many come from Russia, which exported 1,500,000,000 eggs last year, and more from Italy.

A life-sized bronze statue of Poseidon was recently discovered in the sea near Mount Citharon by a fisherman. Though it is badly rusted the head is untouched and only the hands are missing. Near it was a splendid marble pedestal with an inscription. The statue is assigned to the sixth century before Christ by archaeologists, who say it is as fine as the Jupiter Olympus found at Delphi.

ABOUT POSTAGE STAMPS.

Stamp collectors continue to issue protests against "unnecessary issues," and the little republics and kingdoms go right along issuing them. If the collector would not buy the stamps the issue would cease. Do they ever think of that?

The three leading stamp catalogues for 1897 are out, and they differ considerably in prices. This is to be expected, however, since dealers regulate prices by stock they have on hand. This creates confusion in the mind of the amateur collector, until he discovers the reason.

The biggest registered letter ever mailed in the United States was a box containing the testimony and exhibits in a recent suit concerning the chloride process of extracting gold. The postage was $187. It was sent from New York to Pretoria, South Africa. The largest previous record was $40.

The Boston Journal says that "periodical stamps are only bits of colored paper," and if the government will not sell them to collectors, the collectors are justified in getting them by hook and crook. The assumption that collectors must have these stamps is very amusing. What dreadful things would happen if they could not get them? Would they die?

WOMEN AMONG FLOWERS.

School of Gardening for Girls in a Suburb of Berlin.

A London paper tells of a school of gardening for girls in a suburb of Berlin. It is a comparatively new venture, having been founded two years ago by a private lady. At present it seems to be succeeding. The pupils—15 in number—do the work entirely without extraneous aid, growing all sorts of vegetables, as well as apples, melons, grapes, pears and cucumbers, for which a ready sale is found. They wear a dark gray uniform, consisting of a bodice and a skirt of reasonable length, which, by an ingenious arrangement, can be made quite short for working in and let down at will. The girls beat all the men at a recent board of agriculture examination, and one of them has just obtained a post as gardener to a gentleman at a salary of $120 a year, with board and lodging. They are all fine specimens of healthy, vigorous young womanhood. Commenting on this, the lady says: "Perhaps we see the thin edge of the wedge! In the near future women may be eligible for head gardeners' posts at good salaries. And why not? We have finer taste than men and should be quite in our element designing exquisite pleasure grounds. As for the suitability of the employment, it may be urged that digging is not harder work than many of the athletic woman's recreations, nor is it a dirtier process than tramping through wet turnip fields after 'guns.'"

CHANGES COLOR EVERY YEAR.

Woman in Ireland Whose Skin Is Alternately Black and White.

Medical societies in Great Britain and Ireland are just now devoting no little attention to a remarkable human freak who now lives in one of the western Irish counties. The woman was born with a black skin in Jamaica about 45 years ago. She says that she remained with the characteristic negro color to her skin until she was 22 years of age, when she began rapidly turning whiite, the complete transformation being made in less than three months. She remained white for about a year, and then turned black again, but more slowly than the white transformation had come upon her. When this second change in skin color took place she was sure that she had returned to her original color, and would remain that hue during the balance of her life, but it was only a few short months until she was again as white as an albino. Since that time the changes have yearly taken place, the woman being black one summer and white the next. She suffers no pain whatever.

A Valuable Carving.

A very beautiful work of art, a Christ in ivory, now on view in Paris, is to be presented to the czar by the clergy of France. It weighs 75 pounds, is composed of a single piece of ivory, is exquisite in design and perfect in workmanship. It is valued at $40,000, and was once the property of the unfortunate Queen Marie Antoinette.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - - - - - MAY 28, 1897.

An order providing for an investigation of trusts by a special commission was defeated in the Massachusetts legislature.

The Japanese government has made a formal demand for damages from Hawaii for refusing to permit Japanese immigrants to land,

A mathematician has computed the movements of a rider's feet while working a bicycle, and has demonstrated that it requires less exertion to travel 15 miles on a bicycle than to walk three.

The Reading iron company will reduce the wages of all employees on June 1st; four hundred men have struck against a reduction by Spang, Chalfant, & Co., of Etna, Pa; and two hundred men are out of work because they would not accept a reduction proposed by the Eleanor iron works company of Hollidaysburg. So much for prosperity and its advance agent.

The Hamilton road bill, says the Greensburg *Argus*, should have its title changed to "A bill in the interest and for the convenience of bicycle cranks." Next session they will likely demand a special asphalt track fringing every highway in the state, to be built and maintained at the expense of the farmers, and there will be enough mush heads in the legislature to pass it.

The New York Board of health is debating a plan to appoint oculists as school inspectors in addition to the regular medical inspectors. Complaint is made that the schools of the metropolis are badly lighted; that the seats and desks are badly placed with reference to the light, and especially that no attention is paid to pupils' visual defects in seating them. Thus the far-sighted pupils' may be before the blackboard and the near-sighted ones way behind.

The supreme court has decided that the interstate commerce commission has not been invested by congress with the power to establish rates of transportation on railroads. Its power consists in enforcing publicity of rates, and in preventing preferences and discriminations as between places or persons. To accomplish these purposes it has all necessary power of inquiry, and can secure through the courts the abolition of proved abuses. The function of the interstate commerce commission is to organize and secure fair play.

The Mississippi floods have ceased to be a menace, and is now apparent that less than $15,000,000 will repair the material havoc which they have wrought—not so grave a loss as in many former years of over flow yet large enough to call for active measures on the part of the federal government for perfecting a levee system which should stop this periodical drain upon the wealth of the country. The Father of waters is an expensive parent, but it would cost less to curb his propensities than to let him have his sweet will entirely.

The Democratic legislators must see that not a cent of the public money is wasted on the so-called Philadelphia Lexow committee which was created to serve a partisan purpose and to aid one side in a factional quarrel. It has accomplished no good ends whatever. The last legislature refused to give it any money to waste and the present body should act with like wisdom, especially now that the charitable institutions of the state will need every cent of revenue that can be spared. The responsibility of settling this matter to the bests interests of the public rests with the Democratic members.

Justice Dean, of the supreme court of this state, believes it is within the power of the judges to improve the jury system, "I would," he said in an address the other day, "take the banker from his desk, the editor and professor from their chairs, the preacher from his pulpit and put them in the jury box. I would make their shirking duty just as odious as sulking in time of war. Instead of leaving to them the sole part of criticising and denouncing courts and juries, I would make jury duty as imperative and as certain as payment of taxes on a house and lot." Now when a wealthy or leading citizen is summoned as a juror, and he accepts the responsibility, it is accounted a matter of sufficient rarity to call for newspaper narratives.

The protectionists, says the Philadelphia *Record*, ever sihce the result of the presidential election was made known in November, 1892, have never tired of asserting that the hard times which followed were due to the election of Cleveland. They were equally certain that good times would follow the election of McKinley in November, 1896. But they were mad wrong both in their deductions and their prophecies. In so far as the hard times were due to government policies, they followed upon extravagance in expenditure and experiments in finance made in 1890, for which the Republican party was responsible and which the Democratic administration failed to completely remedy. McKinley takes up the task where Cleveland left off, but neither Cleveland nor McKinley has been able to more than execute the laws; and when there shall be a return of good times it will be in spite of bad legislation rather than in consequence of good legislation. It is hard to keep the head of this "billion-dollar country" under water even with the load of fixed expenditure which has been fastened about its neck.

One of the best speeches made in the house while the Dingley bill was being discussed was made by John C. Bell of Colorado. With facts which are indisputable and logic which is unanswerable he exposed many of the fallacies of protection. His exposure of the absurd claim that protection helps the workingman is especially good. Here is a part of it:

"But our friends upon the other side say that they levy a tariff for the benefit of the wageworkers. I say to you that any tariff bill, I care not from whom it comes, that does not contain a provision for prohibiting the free inflow of immigration from foreign countries is oblivious of the rights of labor and is opposed to the interest of all wageworkers. [Applause.]

"Protection is always asked in the interest of others. Now, observe how it is asked in behalf of the poor laboring man—just enough to cover the difference between the European scale of wages and our own. What hypocrisy! Who ever heard of the laboring man getting rich manufacturing? The statisticians clearly figured from the census of 1880 that about 6 per cent on our dutiable list would cover the difference between the European wage schedule and ours, or that about 18 per cent ad valorem covered the entire labor cost of our list of 1880. While the manufacturer then asked for the poor laborer his 6 per cent he got for himself at the hands of congress six times 6 per cent.

"Is there any reason why a high tariff affects wages injuriously? Yes; by enabling employers to build up a vicious trust system for the manufacturer and against the laborer. The high tariff makes the manufacturer complete master of the wageworker.

"In the review of R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, dated Feb. 12, it is stated:

"'No other event of the week approaches in importance the disruption of the steel rail pool. In two days,' says the report, 'after it a greuter tonnage of rails was probably purchased than the entire production of the last year, reported at 800,000 tons. And instead of $28 in December and $25 in January, $17 is now the price at which works east and west are seeking orders. And further,' says the report, 'the Carnegie company has been selling at $17, Chicago delivery. These sales will employ many thousand hands, with an important decrease in the cost of track laying on renewal of railroads.'

"Now, my friends, let me ask you, was it the rising or lowering price that employed these thousands of men? Our friend Mr. Hopkins of Illinois tells of the benefits of a higher duty on iron and steel. Did the steel rail pool need more tariff?

What is the difference in giving the manufacturer a double profit through a high tariff or through a pool? Do they ever share the profits of the pool with labor? No. Will they ever share the profits of a tariff? Never.

"It takes no political economist to answer these questions. If the United States manufacturers can reap twice the profit under a high tariff by limiting themselves to the home market and running half time, why should they run full time and invade foreign markets? They never will. They will sit down comfortably and sell their limited supply of goods for increased profits, making them more than whole, while the laborer tramps the country in search of work just as he now does under the trust system.

"It is unfortunate that the humdrum of the tariff has been sounded in the ears of the people until many of them really believe that foreign trade is unimportant, if not a curse. Why did the breaking of the steel rail pool put so many men to work? It was because the consequent lowered price for iron and steel brought most liberal orders from abroad as well as at home. Suppose the tariff had been prohibitive and we would have been confined to the home market. Would the manufacturers have made so many goods? No, but they would have doubled their profits on what they did make. The people could not have bought so many because of the increased price. Who would have suffered? First, the workmen, because they would have had fewer goods to make; secondly, the consumer, because he could not have bought so many at a higher price. Who would have been benefited? The manufacturer, because he might have made and handled less goods, made a double profit, and really have gained, as he would have had fewer to handle for the same profit.

"This bill will increase the manufacturer's profits on the individual articles, but will lessen the power of the people to buy or use his wares.

"It is the poverty of the buyer, not the producer, that must be relieved before things will thrive.

"The manufacturer has every facility to produce, but no facility to sell.

"It is the consumption that must first be stimulated, and that will stimulate production.

"There are but a few crumbs in this bill to aid the oppressed farmer of the interior or the laborer, but thousands of things to further oppress him. Higher sugar, higher salt, higher lumber, higher clothing, higher manufactured products and absolutely nothing to raise the price of labor—a high tariff on labor's products, limiting the demand for his labor by narrowing the market, but throwing the ports wide open for the free importation of other laborers from foreign countries to freely compete with his work.

"Consistency, thou art a jewel!"

Senator Pettigrew has introduced an amendment to the Dingley bill which provides for the admission free of duty of articles controlled by trusts. Should it become law and be carried out honestly, how much revenue would the bill yield? There are trusts in sugar, coal, window and plate glass, lumber, pottery, wall paper, rubber, cutlery and in nearly all kinds of hardware. There is no trust in tea, but that is probably because there has been no duty to encourage it. There are also trusts in the woolen and cotton industries. Revenue will be scarce if such a law should be enforced. But will those elected by trust funds destroy the system which fosters trusts? They may pass some such law, as they did the Sherman antitrust law in 1890, but it will be only another dummy.

With regard to Chairman Dingley's admission that the duty on wool will increase the price of wool, the Kansas City Times says: "The consumer and not the foreigner, therefore, pays the tariff tax. It concedes also that the home producer puts up his prices arbitrarily. Mr. Dingley's own words are a confession that the Dingley bill is a fraud and a robbery of the people for the benefit of the few individuals and corporations."

"Lawrence is not interested in wool, but in sheep," the Chicago Tribune (Rep.) explains. "He and a score more of Ohioans raise blooded rams, which they sell to the ranchmen to improve the breed of their sheep and better the quality of their wool. This is a prosaic, useful business, but the country would not be ruined if it were stopped. It is in order to be able to sell more rams that Judge Lawrence poses as the disinterested champion of the sheep raisers."

Washington Letter.

Washington, May 21, 1897.—Whether this is a government by of, and for the people, or a government by, of, and for the sugar trust, is a question that will soon be determined. Not satisfied with holding the people of this country up to the extent of eight or ten million dollars a year through the sugar schedule of the tariff bill, the trust is seeking to prevent either the administration or congress doing anything that will help Cuba. Although Mr. McKinley has been reported to be opposed to the sugar schedule of the tariff bill, he is acting with the trust to throttle an expression of the almost universal sentiment of the country in behalf of Cuba through congress, and by the aid of Czar Reed he has so far succeeded. Representative Bailey and the other Democrats and Populists in the house made a stout fight to pass a resolution declaring in favor of the recognition of the belligerency of the Cubans at the same time the appropriation of $50,000 to feed starving American citizens in Cuba was made, but the most they could do was to frighten the Republicans into recalling all their absent members and to compel many Republicans to vote against their honest convictions is order to please Mr. McKinley and the sugar trust. Republicans talk mysteriously about Mr. McKinley, having a robust Cuban policy, but when pressed they acknowledge that they don't know what it is In fact, there is considerable grumbling among the prominent Republicans because Mr. McKinley has hot taken them into his confidence as to his intention towards Cuba. The senate will probably act, anyway, but the house can do nothing as long as it wears the Reed muzzle.

Mr. T. E. Wardner, the wetl known Boston editor and publisher was in Washington this week conferring with prominent silver men in congress. He reported the silver sentiment in New England to be greatly on the increase, owing to the eyes of merchants and manufacturers having been opened by the continued fail in prices, and said: "The silver feeling in the large towns, always strong, is increasing rapidly and will make itself felt in the next congressional campaign. Skilled labor is more than ever in favor of silver. The shoemakers of Lynn, Haverhill and other places are almost to a man bimetallists. The Typographical Union is nine-tenths for silver. There will be at least six silver congressmen in the next Massachusetts delegation, and the chances are pretty good that the next legislature will contain a silver majority I sincerely and honestly believe that if Massachusetts were to vote to-morrow she would cast her lot on the side of bimetallism as against the gold standard." Many business men, Mr. Wardner said, had given up hope of any relief through the tariff bill.

The presence of ex-Senator Ingalls and Bob Fitzsimmons in Washington at the same time caused some one to start a story that Ingalls had teken the job of press agent for the prize fighter. Although he denies it, there are reasons for believing that Ingalls is after McKinley pie.

Senator Tillman says he intends to see there is an investigation of the new sugar trust scandal. He gives his reasons in the following language: "The senate cannot afford to let this matter rest where it is. We cannot ignore the charges that have been made. The principal thing for us to find out is what influences were back of the adoption of that schedule by the finance committee As far as speculation in sugar stock by senators is concerned, I know of no reason why a senator has not the same right to risk his money and gamble in stocks as other men, provided he does not do it on secret and advance information which is not accessible to the public, and provided it is not at a time when his vote in the senate would influence the course of the market." Mr. Tillman says he will wait a reasonable time to allow some older senator to offer a resolution providing for an investigation before doing so himself, but that the investigation will certainly be made, if persistency on his part will get a resolution ordering it adopted.

No greater farce was ever enacted in Washington than the imprisonment of Chapman, the sugar broker, which was began this week. He is supposed to be in prison as a punishment, but there is mighty little punishment about it. He has a cosily fitted up bedroom and an office adjoining; his meals are prepared at a swell hotel, and he has a waiter from that hotel detailed to wait upon him. He receives callers and entertains them all the time, and can do about anything he could do in a hotel except to leave the jail. This is an injurious farce, too, because it increases the belief, already too prevalent, that there is one justice for the wealthy and quite another for the poor. M.

Cloud Burst in Idaho.

Grangeville, May 22.—Particulars have reached here of a disastrous cloudburst that visited the valley of the Salmon River, carrying in its wake ruin and desolation and laying waste to one of the garden spots of Idaho county. Fruit farms were destroyed and the Placer mining industry along the Salmon river and its tributaries suffered severe loss because of the carrying away of dams and flumes. The settlers were compelled to flee to the hills for safety. Cattle in the ravines and lowlands were drowned and carried by the flood into Salmon river, whice soon became a torrent.

The cloudburst covered a territory about the Salmon river for from several miles above John Day Creek to White Creek, a distance of about twenty-one miles.

Fatal Fight Over Cards.

Pittsburg, May 23.—A fight over cards to-day at Snowden, a mining town in this county, resulted in the murder of Albert Grier, by George Douglass, both colored.

A game of draw poker was in progress, when Douglass was bluffed by James Smith into laying down three queens against a bobtail flush. This enraged him and a fight ensued. Douglass then went to his house and returned with a gun. The crowd rushed indoors to escape him and he fired through the door, hitting Albert Grier, killing him instantly. Douglass fled, pursued by a crowd, who captured him in the woods and were about to lynch him, when officers appeared and rescued him and brought to ihm Pittsburg jail.

Chinese Iron Works.

Washington, May 22.—Walter Kennedy, of Pittsburg, Pa., has taken charge of the Chinese Iron Works at Hanyang, under instruction of Sheng Taoti, and is making good steel rails, thirty feet in length, at the rate of one hundred and twenty per day.

United States Consul Child, who reports the fact to the State Department, says the Chinese officials are well pleased at the skill Mr. Kennedy has evinced in getting their large plant in order. The rails are shipped to Shanghai to be used on the Wosung railroad.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Bank Messenger Held up.

Chicago, Ill., May 22. Patrick Broderick, bank messenger for William Skakel, was held up in a corridor of the Sub-Treasury building this morning. He called for help, and clerks in the office pressed the electric buttons, an alarm was given and soon a score of detectives were searching the corridors.

Broderick went to the sub-treasury office to exchange $170 pape. money for silver. He carried the money in a small bag, and had only taken a few steps when two strangers pointed revolvers at him. One of the men commanded him to hand over his money, at the same time trying to grab tee bag.

Broderick struggled and after threatening to shoot the messenger, one of the robbers plac d a handkerchief over Broderick's mouth weile the other attempted to loosen his grip. Employes of the office hurried towards the struggling men and the robbers ran to the nearest exit. Clerks in the Sub-treasury office, who had received the alarm, became terror-stricken when a report spread that the treasury had been invaded by masked robbers. The thieves separated on leaving the building. One was overtaken and made a hard fight, but was arrested. He gave the name of W. H. Russell. His companion escaped.

Blast Furnace Explosion.

The big Rosena Furnace, at New Castle, Pa., owned by Mark Hanna and Ex-Senator Cameron, got to acting in a manner that led the men to believe that something was wrong on Sunday, and Manager Ed Reis was called from his home and went with the men to the casting house to see them make a cast. They had been there but a moment, when the furnace let go, and the next instant a heavy volume of coke, iron ore, and coal came crashing through the roof of the casting house, burying thirty men under the debris. The coke and other matter was flying through the air for several hundred feet, and the dust that arose made the greatest confusion.

As soon as possible order was restored and the work of rescue began. Manager Reis was extricated from the debris, with the skin hanging in shreds from his hands and arms, and a dozen other men were painfully cut, bruised, and burned on various parts of the body. It is marvelous that several were not killed outright.

Killed by a Live Wire.

Syracuse, May 24.—A number of lads this morning had a great sport with a live electric wire at the corner of Charles and Milton avenues. The wire had been employed as a guy to support an electric light pole, but had come down and crossed a live wire in falling. They attached it to a piece of barbed wire from a neighbor's fence and laid the latter across the cycle path, from which wheelmen would attempt to remove it in passing and receive a shock. Another trick was to throw it over a trolley wire, making a short circuit and stopping the cars.

Martin Dinehart, a 10 year-old lad, who was playing barefooted about the corner, grasped the wire and, becoming venturesome, ran his hand swiftly across a point where the insulation had worn off. He was standing with bare feet on the tracks of a disused trolley line at the time. The boy died in about eight minutes. He had received about 2,500 volts.

McKinley Can Remove at Will.

Washington, D. C., May 24.—In the United States supreme court to-day Justice Peckham handed down the opinion of the court in the case of L. E. Parsons, late district attorney for the Northern District of Alabama, appealed from the court of claims. The decision was averse to Parsons' claim that he was entitled, under Section 759 of the revised statues, to hold his office for four years, notwithstanding ex-President Cleveland's order of removal.

Justice, Peckham said that while the appointment was for four years, it might be determined earlier, at the discretion of the president. The judgment of the court of claims was affirmed.

The determination of this case has been looked forward to with interest, because of its possible effect upon the removal of officeholders incident to the change of administration.

Grewsome Death in Chicago.

Chicago, May 25.—A little after 8 o'clock this morning an unidentified man while walking around the corridor on the thirteenth floor of the Chamber of commerce building, corner of La Salle and Washington streets, suddenly drew a revolver and shot himself. He then threw himself over the railing into the court, thirteen stories below, narrowly missing pedestrians in the crowd in the main lobby of the big structure. It is thought the man was dead before he struck the pavement. The corpse was horribly crushed.

The fall was a distance of 180 feet A letter in the suicide's pocket showed him to be W. F. Mittman, a dancing teacher. The letter said his wife had accused him wrongfully, and that he intended to take his life yesterday, but had concluded to give her one more chance.

Imperial Diamond Stolen.

It is reported here from Hyderabad that the historical gem known as the imperial diamond, sold by Alexander Jacob (the original of Francis Marion. Crawford's "Mr. Isaacs,") a jeweler of Simla to the Nizam of Hyderabad, has been stoled from the government treasury and replaced by a paste diamond. The affair has caused a great sensation. The Nizam intended to present the diamond to queen Victoria upon the occasion of her jubilee.

Jacob, after a long trial in 1891 for appropriating 23 Lakhs of rupees deposited by the Nizam as earnest of the money to purchase the gem, was acquitted.

Will go to Altoona.

Philadelphia, May 26.—The board of directors of the Pennsylvania railroad at a meeting to day made a change in the organization with the object of reviving the division freight agent of the Pennsylvania railroad division, who is stationed at Pittsburg, of the territory east of Johnstown and create a new division, embracing the territory between Johnstown and Harrisburg. William H. Cobb was appointed division freight agent in charge of this divison. He will be stationed at Altoona and will begin his duties on June 1.

SETTLED OLD SCORES.

Presbyterians Adoted Majority Report on Big Building.

GAVE BRIGGS A PARTING SHOT.

The Graduates of Offending Union Ordered Not Taken Under the Care of Any Presbytery—Only One Secretary of Home Missions.

Eagle Lake, Ind., May 26.—The Presbyterian general assembly has settled two important questions. The first was not to sell its building in New York and the second to have only one secretary of home missions. The latest echo of the controversy over Dr. Briggs and the Union seminary came up in the report of the judicial committee, which extended to all presbyteries the order to exclude students of that seminary from their care. It was apparent that few commissioners knew what they were voting upon, as the matter came up on appeal from some unusual action of the synod of New York, the name of the case alone being given.

The following reply to the cablegram sent to Queen Victoria was read:

"The queen thanks the assembly for its kind telegram.

(Signed) "Edwards."

One of the special orders for discussion was the two reports on the Presbyterian building at New York.

Dr. Withrow said that many things had been charged against the committee and proceeded to enumerate them. These were in effect that all facts in the case had not been presented; that the Twentieth street property had not been procured after the consent of the assembly had been secured and that the mortgage on the building had been misrepresented as to its amount. To these statements Dr. Withrow replied that the committee had facts and had presented findings on them to relieve the assembly of the trouble; that the acquisition of the Twelfth street property was similar to that of the Twentieth street and that the allegation as to amount of the mortgage was mistaken. As to the legality of the use of the Stuart legacy in the building, it was supported by the opinion of nine eminent lawyers against the view of one.

The proposal to buy the building, attributed to Mr. Kennedy of New York, was long since dead, having expired by limitation. A letter was read from Miss Kennedy's pastor stating that for over a year Mr. McDougall had had no authority to speak for her, and that she had no intention of doing anything further in regard to the matter. This had reference to offers once made by the former to buy the building on certain conditions and the offer of the latter to put the Twelfth street property into proper condition for the use of the boards. As to the proposal to go back to Twelfth street, Dr. Withrow said that the land in question was worth $400,000 at least and that the building would cost $150,000 at 4 per cent. With the addition of cost of position and taxes it would amount to more than $250,000, to which so much objection was made.

In closing the hope was expressed that the assembly would be unanimous in its action.

A motion to lay the minority report and all substitutes on the table was promptly carried by an immense majority. The question of the adoption of the majority report was unanimously carried. The final result was celebrated by singing the "Doxology."

As a sort of compromise measure the following rule was introduced and adopted to govern the action of boards:

"When any board receives a legacy, the use of which is not indicated in the will of the testator, the funds shall either be used for current work or invested in accordance with laws provided for the care of trust funds in the state where the board is located. But if not so used they shall be held until the general assembly approves of some different use of less than that which the board may propose to make."

Home missions again occupied the attention of the assembly in the evening at a popular meeting. Dr. John Hall of New York presided and delivered an address. Other addresses were made by Dr. George L. Spining of New Jersey, Dr. H. A. Baird of Montana and Rev. S. B. Rosh of California.

A Wonderful Pill.

Uncle Sam—Why, doctor, that looks like the pill McKinley gave me to reduce my revenue.

Dr. Dingley—Yes, its ingredients are practically the same, though perhaps they are somewhat stronger.

U. S.—But you say this is to increase my revenue. How can it work both ways?

Dr. D.—It's a protection and prosperity pill and will produce any effect desired. It's an infallible cure for any and all fiscal and industrial ills. If taken in sufficiently large quantities, it will keep all foreign germs out of your system and leave you happy, prosperous and—

U. S.—Hold on there, doctor! You've said enough to convince me that, like all advertised panaceas, it's a quack remedy. Besides, I've tried it and found it about the nastiest dose I ever took. It's effects were also bad—very bad. It deranged my whole system and filled it so full of trust germs that I've been laid up ever since. I don't want any more of your "protection" pills and don't see why they called a protection doctor again. It must have been by mistake.

A Welcome Usher of '97.

The beginning of the new year will have a welcome usher in the shape of a fresh Almanac, descriptive of the origin, nature and uses of the national tonic and alternative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Combined with the descriptive matter will be found calendar and astronomical calculations absolutely reliable for correctness, statistics, illustrations, verses carefully selected, and other mental food highly profitable and entertaining. On this pamphlet, published and printed annually by The Hostetter Company, of Pittsburg, 60 hands are employed in the mechanical department alone. Eleven months are devoted to its preparation. It is procurable free, of druggists and country dealers everywhere, and is printed in English, German, French, Spanish, Welsh, Norwegian, Holland Swedish and Bohemian.

B. & B.

Wash Goods

—finest collections we think you'll find anywhere to select from—goods here to prove it—goods that will show not only advantage of wide range of styles, but such choiceness at the prices as we urge you to consider the importance of to your pocketbook. We're doing this wash goods business with a singleness of purpose that brings the whole store energy to bear on that one point—making it pay you to buy here—and we depend on goods and prices to demonstrate that it does—send for samples.

40 inch Batiste, 7, 8, 10 12½c—pretty colorings—splendid for shirt waists.

Best American Dimities—6¼ to 12½c.

Finest Imported Dimities, 15, 20, 25—hundreds of different styles.

Organdie Rayures, 15c—new and beautiful things for dressy wear—imported from France, where the finest Organdies are made.

French Organdies—finest to be had, 25, 30, 35c—most at 30c.

Wash Goods at 10 and 12½c that will surprise you for prettyness and money's worth.

Write us about any other Wash Goods—and silks—and Dress Goods—we'll be glad to send samples—they're the kind of facts that bring us business—and show where you can save money.

BOGGS & BUHL,

Allegheny, Pa.

For Your Protection.—Catarrah "Cures" or Tonics for Catarrah in liquid form to be taken externally, usually contain either Mercury or Iodide of Potassa, or both, which are injurious if too long taken. Catarrah is a local, not a blood disease, caused by a sudden change to cold or damp weather. It starts in the nasal passages, affecting eyes, ears and throat. Cold in the head causes excessive flow of mucus, and if repeatedly neglected, the results of catarrah will follow; severe pain in the head, a roaring sound in the ears, bad breadth, and oftentimes an offensive discharge. The remedy should be quick to ally inflammation and heal the membrane. Ely's Cream Balm is the acknowledged cure for these troubles and contains no mercury nor any injurious drug. Price, 50 cents.

nov 10 96 1y.

Administrator's Sale

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE!

The undersigned administrator of Michael Gunzler, late of the borough of Summerhill, Cambria county, Pa.,

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, will expose to public sale on the premises in Summerhill borough, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 5TH, 1897,

AT ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

the following described real estate to-wit:

All that certain Lot of Ground beginning at a post on alley, then along said alley 22½ degrees, West 133 feet to a 4 feet street; then along said street South 68 degrees, West 175 feet to a post, on line of Brown, Stineman and Griffith's heirs; then along line of said land South 22 degrees, East 132 feet to a post on line of P. R. R. then along said line North 60 degrees, East 175 feet to beginning, having thereon erected a

ONE AND ONE-HALF STORY

FRAME HOUSE,

containing six rooms and a one story kitchen, 12 x 14 feet, also a grain stable 16x18 feet. The lot of ground has fruit shade and ornamental trees growing thereon and is well located for residence.

TERMS OF SALE.

Ten per cent of bid CASH when the property is struck down; the balance of one-third in six months and one third in one year. Deferred payments to bear interest from day of sale and to be secured by of the real estate.

JOHN T. LONG,
Administrator.

J. F. McKENRICK,
Attorney.

Summerhill, Pa., May 14, 1897. 4t.

TRESPASS NOTICE.

Hunting and fishing and all manner of trespassing without permission, strictly forbidden on the premisses of the undersigned citizens after date of this notice. Any person violating this notice will be dealt with according to law.

(Signed.) Joseph A. Noel, Joseph Baker, Wertner, William Dishart, Charles Luther, Augustin Hott and John Gatriel.

White township, May 7th, 1897, 3t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Michael Farabaugh, deceased.

Letters testamentary in the estate of Michael Farabaugh, deceased late of Blacklick township, in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, having been granted to me, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay and those having claims against the said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

CHARLES FARABAUGH,
Executor.

Blacklick township, April 23, '97. 6t X.

CAUTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given the public that on May 15 h, 1897, the undersigned purchased from G. B. Kough of Mountaindale, Pa., at private sale, the following personal property, viz: One gray mare one iron gray mare, two buggies, one spring wagon, three sets single harness, 1 set double harness, and I have left the same in care of the said G. B. Kough, subject to my order at any time All persons are hereby cautioned not to meddle with said property in any manner whatever.

J. W. GILL.

Coalport, Pa., May 15, 1897. 2t 3t.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.

Letters of administration upon the estate of Frank P. Mover, late of Cresson township, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated to

JANE F. MOYER, administratrix's,
Thomas J. Itell, Attorney. Cresson, Pa.

Johnstown, Pa., April 30 1897. 6t.

THE FARQUHAR

PATENT VARIABLE FRICTION FEED
Best Set Works in the World.

Saw Mill & Engine

Received the Medal and Highest Award at the World's Columbian Exposition.

Warranted the best made. Shingle Mills, Machinery and Standard Agricultural Implements of Best Quality at lowest prices. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Ltd.,
YORK, PENNA.

JOHN F. STRATTON
CELEBRATED

BANJOS,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of

MUSICAL MERCHANDISE,

Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Mandolines, Accordeons, Harmonicas, &c., all kinds of Strings, etc., etc.

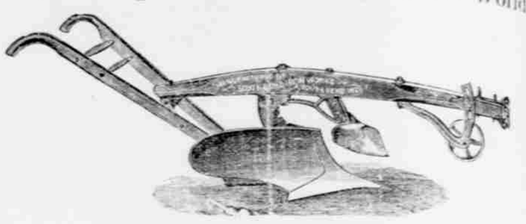
811, 813, 815, 817 East 9th St., New York.

CANCER and tumors CURED. no knife. Book free. Drs. GRATIGNY & BUSH, 163 Elm St. Cincinnati, O.

Oliver Gave to the World the Chilled Plow.

THE OLIVER CHILLED PLOW WORKS
ORIGINATED THE CHILLED PLOW INDUSTRY.

It is the Largest Plow Factory in the World.



THE

GENUINE OLIVER CHILLED PLOW

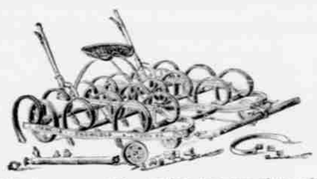
and Repairs Are the Best on the Face of the Globe.

☞ They stand first and foremost for excellence, durability and superior finish. Beware of imitations. The name OLIVER is on all wearing parts.

HENCH & DROMGOLD'S

Latest Improved Riding or Walking

Lever Spring Tooth Harrow on Wheels



The Harrow has been thoroughly tested on rough and rocky, and on soft and mellow land and the draft is lightened about one-half a horse less than on the old spring tooth harrow, for in other words a man weighing 150 pounds can ride this harrow and the draft is no more than with a common float spring tooth harrow. 3 inches can be worn off the teeth by the use of the lever and the rachets. The seat can be removed in a second.

BUGGIES, WAGONS, HARNESS AND BICYCLES

N. B. SWANK,

207 COR. MAIN & REDFORD STS.
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

3 19 95

The WEDDING CEREMONY

is by far the most important event of your life, but it is soon over and it will take something more substantial to remind you of it ever after.

This is the Wedding Ring of which I have a good stock on hand to select from as a first step. After that you can cement your happiness of married life by adding from time to time a nice Set Ring or any other nice piece of Jewelry you may think of. My stock is always complete in everything in that line from a Silver Thimble to a Diamond Ring. You are invited to call and examine my stock.

CARL RIVINIUS.

EBENSBURG

Granite and Marble Works.

J. WILKINSON & SON,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

The Highest Grades of Cemetery Work

From the Best Marble and Granite produced. We are prepared to execute any class of work including the largest and most elaborate monumental memorials and our reputation earned by years of careful consideration of our customers' wants should entitle us to your potronage. All correspondence will be answered promptly and all work guaranteed as represented. Particular attention given to the setting of work. We are also agents for the famous Champion Iron Fence for Cemetery, Public and Private Buildings.

2 19 97

When You Visit

ALTOONA

CALL AT

JOHN McCONNELL'S CLOTHING STORE,

1300 Eleventh Avenue,

where you will find the largest, finest and best selected stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing, Hats, Caps and Gents' Furnishing Goods to be found in the city.

Cambria County people who have been dealing with us in the past will find the same reliable goods that we have always been selling and at the lowest prices to be found in the city.

JOHN M'CONNELL,

1300 Eleventh Avenue, Altoona, Pa.

There's Pleasure

And satisfaction in a good cooking appliance, one that is a good baker and a perfect roaster.

CINDERELLA STOVES & RANGES

Are made in all styles and sizes, with a view of meeting every want of the housekeeper at moderate cost. They have all the latest improvements, and are made of the best material, and by the best workmen. They have many good points not found in other stoves.

We simply claim for the CINDERELLA what we can prove—no more. Judge for yourself.

Your money back if not satisfied.

Sold by the following dealers:
Ebensburg—H. A. Shoemaker. Carrolltown—P. J. Dietrick. Hastings—I. L. Binder. Spangler—E. M. Binder. Patton—A. M. Thomas. Lilly—F. C. George. South Fork—N. S. George & Son. Cresson—Cresson Store.

feb26'96

Carriage and Wagon Shop.

Having opened up in the shop lately occupied by J. A. Boney in the West ward of Ebensburg, I am prepared to do all kinds of Wagon and Carriage Work on the shortest notice and at reasonable terms. Carriage Trimming, Cushions and Side Curtains furnished to order. Orders taken for Spring Wagons and Buggies.

☞ Special attention given to Repair Work and Painting and satisfaction guaranteed

H. E. BENDER,

5.9531

Formerly of Carrolltown.

mbria Freeman.

NNSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

AY. . . . . MAY 28, 1897.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Beegnle, of Summit, visited ng on Tuesday.

Thomas Miller, of Nicktown, was to Ebensburg on Friday.

Parish, Esq., of Gallitzin, was a Ebensburg on Tuesday.

H. J. Hipple, of Barr township, ed to Ebensburg on Monday.

Iden Bearer, of Carroll town- ing friends in Ebensburg on Mon-

Timothy R. Davis, of Conemaugh, visitor to Ebensburg on Wednes-

C. A. Langelein, of Carrolltown, ne a few hours in town on Mon-

County Commissioner James Cost- Wilmore, spent a few hours in town esday.

and Mrs. Adam Rudolph celebra- r golden wedding at their home in on Tuesday.

Samuel Smith, a leading jeweler ge for many years, died in that Monday.

Mrs. White, of Tyrone, a former of this place, was a visitor to Eb- on Sunday.

Ella Berne, of this place, left for on Wednesday morning where visit friends.

Fee Lloyd, accompanied by her s, Misses Nellie and Fannie, visit- own on Thursday.

ual dull of sickness may be pre- by the free use of disinfectants in ar dwelling houses.

Jacob Smithflower, of Chest town- former resident of Cambria town- ed to town on Wednesday.

County Commissioner John Fergu- Munster township, accompanied ds, visited Ebensburg on Thurs-

Ebensburg borough council has levied ousand cents on all telegraph, tele- and electric light poles within the limits.

Johnstown board of the trade will the Pennsylvania State Editorial ion to visit that place on its an- ion in 1898.

John T. Kobler has been critical- a few days with neuralgia of the and fears of her recovery are enter- Johnstown Republican.

Jesse F. Young, a well-known Mc- Young lumber merchant, has myste- disappeared with over $800 in his and foul play is feared.

Two cows, one belonging to Frank and the other to William Crouse, were struck by the Blacklick coal train Tuesday and killed at Nantyglo.

Wagon grinder in town on Wednes- ed by another on Thursday is an n of the revival of that business. cannot be said to be a total fail-

The "diamond" at the crossing of High and Locust streets is to be paved with fire brick. It will be seen by an advertisement ppears elsewhere for the work in another

George Herr, aged 45 years, a batchelor ding near Williamsport, Pa., went woods near his home, put a gun mouth and sent a load of shot into

A large number of car inspectors along the Pennsylvania railroad have ed, and numerous removals are ade all along the line in order to ases.

Property owners on High street, Hollidaysburg, are making a move in the ght of sewer which is a step in the direction. A petition is being circu- for signatures.

Thomas Stewart one of the foremost ens of Easton, Pa., has failed, his assets amounting to about $35,000 ents filed against him at the court ast week.

Mrs. Rodda died at his home at Tuesday night, aged 56 years ths. He is survived by one son daughter, his wife having died years ago.

Mrs. R. Marshall, of the Marshall Mill company, Johnstown, made ignment Saturday afternoon to Her ger. No statement of liabilities has been made.

The people's party county convention held at Carrolltown on Saturday, ock, P. M., for the purpose ing a county ticket, and electing to the state convention.

Messrs McIlvaine and Taylor have on the recommendation of the Washington county, Pa., for ner house, and directed the coun- ioners to secure plans.

E. Knorr, who conducted a private foreign exchange agency at Mt. for the benefit of his Slavish ns, is missing, together with all the funds of the institution.

The abandoned coal mine on the property, at Orangeville, near Pa., which has been burning for ars, is now breaking out, and buildings are in danger.

The store has been leased by J. A. Shoemaker, Joseph Henger Beaver, who will hold a number ale canes and have a Fourth of ration thereon during the sum-

Ross Fell an alleged accomplice, ormer Federal officials that for ars at a point near Bradford, she ward Wilder in making bogus dol- their coins. Wilder is under ar-

Work is on foot to use the old House property at Roxbury for and brewery. Several promi- Johnstown are interested in the and there is $70,000 Johnstown ital.

In response to question asked by a cor- "Do Hogs Pay?" a western ays: "A great many do not. They ter for several years, and day, they will be sent back ollars."

Mr. Swan, formerly of Altoona, who been conducting a a clothing Hollidaysburg, assigned Saturday to Allen. The sheriff paid no at- the assignment, however, and the stock.

The Pennsylvania railroad station at was broken into and robbed of a large amount of goods and mer- on Wednesday night of last week. ported that the plunder was in a wagon.

Mrs. Feder, of Shamokin, aged 14 recently appeared at breakfast with head and arm. She said it was rheu- She grew delirious, and said her was full of needles. The doctor has the needles. The girl said that for past, she has been thrusting her flesh just to feel the sen- She also said that there were dles in her body.

—Joseph Topáski, an Italian, who had been admitted to the almshouse from Lilly on the 24th of April last, died in that institution on Thursday of last week from consumption, aged about 30 years. He had no relatives in this country.

—D. M. Berkey, a freight brakeman on the Pennsylvania railroad, was painfully cut and bruised at South Fork on Monday night. He was caught between a car and a water tank, but was not seriously hurt He was sent to his home in South Fork.

—A. Scheeline, one of the prominent clothiers in Altoona, doing business on Eleventh avenue, failed Saturday night. He allowed a judgment note held by Harry Stutzker, for $2,000, to be issued. It is believed his assets are equal to his liabilities.

—A portion of the Chest Creek Coal & Coke company's plant, at this place, has been leased to the Nantyglo Coal company, which will use it to make an exhaustive test of the coking qualities of the Blacklick coal. Repairs are now being made on the ovens.—*Hastings Tribune.*

—John Zimmerman and Peter Sheridan have been arrested and are now in jail at Hollidaysburg, charged with blowing up the Company store building at Baker's mines, a notice of which will be found in another column. They were former employes.

—Philip Crouse, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Crouse, of this place, whose serious illness we mentioned in last week's FREEMAN, died on Friday morning at 7:20, aged 19 years and 9 months. His remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery on Monday morning.

—Skim milk added to twice the quantity of warm water cleanses graining or any varnished woodwork and injures the varnish less than any preparation as proved by many years trial. It brightens up oil cloth to wash them over with skim milk after cleaning.

—Alex. Strittmatter, deputy state master for Cambria county, and M. L. Carl, of St. Augustine, organized a grange in Chest township, Saturday evening, May 15th. Thomas M. Craver was elected master, Herman Dishart, secretary, and Luke Durbin, lecturer.

—Sunday a week while Mrs. Angeline Adams, of Allegheny towhship, was driving to church at Chest Springs, the horse became unmanageable, throwing her to the ground. She lay unconscious for about two hours before she was found, but she was not seriously injured.

—Governor Hastings has appointed the following inspectors for the mining regions of this part of the state: Henry Louthitt, Monongahela City; Chauncy B. Ross, Fayette county; Charles O'Connor, Uniontown, Josiah T. Evans, Johnstown; Bernard Callaghan, Connellsville.

—The Juniata Valley Editorial association met Friday at the Jacobs House, Mifflin. These officers were elected: President, C. H. Dern; vice president, Frank Mortimer; secretary and treasurer, E. Conrad; executive committee, George Shrom, H. B. Bonsall, I. N. Swope.

—Never use water that is not perfectly fresh. Water that has been standing over night in a bedroom, kitchen or any apartment should be thrown out, for floating germs have settled in it and it is dangerous to health to make use of it. Tea and coffee should always be made with fresh water.

—Among the acts of assembly signed by Governor Hastings Wednesday of last week, was the act to punish breaking into school houses or school properties. The act prescribes a penalty of $100 fine or six months imprisonment for breaking into school houses and defacing or damaging furniture.

—An attorney of Altoona was charged before an alderman with embezzling $2,200 from a building and loan association on Wednesday, but the case has been settled, other attorneys raising the amount to help their colleague. The name of the attorney is being kept secret by the alderman, the settlement being satisfactory.

—The Patton *Courier* says that a new concern to be known as the Patton Milling Company will erect a large chop mill in that place. The firm is composed of Messrs. Samuel Kelly, of Chest Springs, and Joseph Bloom and Watson Spencer, of Patton, and the mill will be ready for business in three months.

—The erection of a new three-story brick hotel on the site now occupied by the Cambria House, in this place, will be commenced as soon as the present owners get possession of the premises, which will be about the first of August. A couple of store rooms, it is said, will be located on the first floor facing on High street.

—Eugene Sebastian Fleischer, who was murdered in Pittsburg Friday morning, leaves a wife and son in Altoona, whom he deserted in Hollidaysburg fifteen years ago, for another woman whom he took away with hith him. At that time he was a defaulter to an insurance company and several secret societies with which he was officially connected.

—On Thursday morning of last week, two stables in Wilmore, one belonging to A. H. Cullen and the other to Bernard Conley, were destroyed by fire. A horse belonging to Mr. Cullen perished in the flames. The fire occurred about three o'clock in the morning and is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss is placed at about $400.

—Thomas Smith was fatally injured Wednesday of last week at the stone quarry of George S. Good, near Patton. A loaded tram car of heavy stone on which he was engaged, broke loose and ran down a steep grade, jumping the track and upsetting the stone on the unfortunate man. He was removed to Patton at once but died before reaching the place.

—The home of Mrs. Sydney Mackin, at Moxam, was destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock on Thursday morning of last week. It is not known how the fire started, but when discovered it had a good lead and the occupants of the house barely escaped with their lives. By the time the Moxam Fire company got to the building it was a mass of flames and the companies had a hard time saving adjoining properties.

—Simon J. Miller, residing in Huntingdon, Pa., had a peculiar experience on Sunday which came near costing him his life. He was engaged in opening a can of fruit when the jar collapsed, flying into hundreds of pieces, one of which penetrated his left wrist, severing an artery. Only the prompt arrival of a physician saved his life, and he is very weak in consequence of the great loss of blood sustained.

—Abram Beam, who lives in the town of Boucher, Weslmoreland county, has been working on an airship with a parachute arrangement for a year. So much confidence has Mr. Beam in his aerial conveyance that on the top of McIntyre's hill, just above Boucher, a tower is being built, from the top of which the machine will be started. Mrs. Beam is to accompany her husband on his first trip, to Lignonier and retnrn.

—The company store in the little mining town of Baker, five miles north of Altoona, was blown up by dynamite on Thursday night of last week. Michael Hanley, the storekeeper, who slept in the store, escaped unhurt, but the building was badly wrecked and the goods scattered in all directions. Disapproval of the company store system is supposed to have been the cause for the dastardly deed, but there is no clue to the perpetrators.

—About 200 miners at Grove City and Pardoe, Pa., have been notified of a reduction of wages. It is thought they will offer no resistance.

—On Wednesday of last week the hardware store of Herman Bantley, in Johnstown, was closed by Deputy Sheriff Elmer Davis on oclaims held by the Altoona Building & Loan association for $1,250 and $500 respectively. The liabilities will amount to over $12,000 while the assets will hardly reach that amount. Mr. Bantley's establishment is the oldest hardware store in that city and his failure is attributed to the failure of parties for whom he had endorsed, to meet their obligations.

—The odor of the sweet pea is said to be so offensive to flies that it will drive them out of the sick room, though it is not usually in the slightest degree disagreeable to the patient. It is therefore recommended that sweet peas be placed in the sick room during fly time. Now is the proper time to plant speet peas that they may be utilized in driving out the pesky flies when they invade the home. This will be a novel way of keeping bed rooms in a condition to render sleeping comfortable during hot summer nights.

—A serious freight wreck occurred at Warrior's Ridge, two miles east of Petersburg, Huntingdon county, on Sunday afternoon about 2 o'clock. Extra No. 552 ran into the rear of extra No. 1349, piling up nine cars and scattering their contents of merchandise over the tracks. The tracks were torn up for some distance. Engine No. 552 was badly damaged. The engineer and fireman jumped to save themselves. All the trainmen escaped. A tramp named William E. Dixon on the first train was slightly injured. Both trains were going east when the accident occurred. Wreck crews were ordered out and worked until evening clearing the debris.

—Word from Indiana says that Clarence Harsherger, aged 22 years, was placed in jail at that place on Sunday, charged with attempting to criminally assault Vorgil Jonston, the twelve-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Jonston. It is alleged that Harshberger, coming upon the little girl and several companions in the woods gathering flowers, dragged her to a clump of bushes, where, in fighting off her assailant, her clothing was nearly all torn from her body, but she escaped uninjured. The other children ran home and told what was going on and Mr. Jonston and another man captured Harshberger, and, after giving him a terrible beating, turned him over to a constable.

—Governor Hastings has disapproved the following bills: Enlarging the competency of the wife to testify against her husband; authorizing the publication of 10,000 copies of the report of the "Indian Forts" commission; providing for the incorporation of companies to carry on the business of a pawn broker and the lending of money on the security of personal and real property at the rate of one per cent. interest monthly. The governor also disapproved the concurrent resolution authorizing the publication of 10,000 copies of the Lexow report. He states that to approve the resolution would be to pledge himself in advance to approve the appropriation asked by the committee on account of the expense incurred by the committee.

Communication.

Lilly, Pa., May 26, 1897.

ED. FREEMAN:—Jack Frost paid us a friendly visit last night and left town early this morning carrying with it several overcoats. Adieu Jack, until election day when McKinley and prosperity will be nipped in the bud.

The register of Hotel Brandt, had a good showing for Monday and Tuesday of this week, nearly all trades and professions were represented.

The residence of Mrs. Morland is progressing rapidly. Brown Brothers are the contractors and hustlers—all parties having work to let should consult them.

Joseph Rainey & Sons are the busiest people in the county without any doubt, conducting five separate branches of business successfully.

Andrew Fees and wife and child visited their parents at Ebensburg on Sunday.

The Argyle Coal company is putting the machinery of the Pritch-Leahey & Co., slope in, preparatory to mining and shipping coal. We trust this may prove correct as the company is a star concern in the production of coal.

Esquire Leahey and his brother John, were visitors to the county capital on Tuesday.

It is said by one of our oldest patriarchs that the frosts this season are harmless as there was frost on Good Friday. Cut this out and remember it.

Our burgess has flagged the councilmen from having their orders cashed, a practice that has gone unobserved for the past three years and to a large extent in the volume of money drawn from the taxpayers.

Our old friend John Short is able to be up and around again, having recovered from a severe spell of rheumatism.

The people of our town have entered largely this season on the spirit of improvement and enterprise.

The Lilly Hotel will undergo extensive repairs this summer, part of the material is now on the ground.

People having business at the county seat from here complain bitterly of having to wait three and a half hours at Cresson or hoof it overland. We trust the railroad officials will remedy this ingratitude to the people of this locality by a change in the schedule.

Among the resolutions submitted to council on Monday evening was one recommending an appropriation not to exceed fifty dollars to aid the grand army in bearing the expenses of a suitable celebration on Memorial Day. We have learned, however, that it was indefinitely sidetracked in the house of dukes.

George Litzinger keeps a grand stock and flavor of ice cream on hand at all times and will be pleased to serve the public. .ON THE WING.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Thursday, May 27, 1897:

Bernard Eadejeski, Johnstown, and Theresa Yeager, Dale.

George T. Vest and Ella S. Davis, Johnstown.

Edward Lenz and Sadie Baker, Loretto

August Rosbaugh, Conemaugh, and Carrie Myers, Richland township.

Cyrus Custer and Ella Conney, Johnstown.

Theodore T. Custer, Lilly, and Cora Varner, Jackson township.

Adam C. Smith and Jennie Harris, Johnstown.

George C. Kurtz and Matilda Keppler, Brownstown.

Charles A. Smith and Lula Roberta Davis, Wildwood Springs.

William Roudybush, Puritan, and Elizabeth Heisel, Blue Knob, Blair county, Pa.

Emile Courdot and Matilda Vandemergel, Dunlo.

John T. Zendhner and Lizzie Bodenshotz, Johnstown.

Knows Nothing About It.

Many rumors in renard to proposed connections of the Beech Creek railroad are afloat, and it is now stated that the line is contemplating entering Johnstown. The Lock Haven *Democrat*, in commenting on the report said on Saturday: "The reports flying around in the newspavers that the Beech Creek railroad is to enter Altoona by purchasing the Wopsononock railway and resort has led an official of the latter railroad to state that he knows nothing of any such negotiations."

Sheriff's Sales.

Sheriff Coulter has advertised the following properties at sheriff's sale, at the court house, in Ebensburg, on Monday, June 7th, 1897, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The interest of Earnest Nichol in a lot of ground in Cresson township, having thereon a two-story frame house.

The interest of C. A. Buck in a lot of ground in Spangler borough, known as lot No. 42, section B.

The interest of Joseph Norbut in a lot of ground in Hastings borough, fronting 50 feet on Spangler street and extending back 150 feet, having thereon a two-story frame dwelling house and a store room.

The interest of William A. Fagan in a half lot of ground in Hastings borough, having thereon a two-story building containing six dwelling rooms and a store room, stable and outbuildings.

The interest of Elias Shaffer and Mary in a lot of ground in Gallitzin borough, having thereon a two-story frame dwelling house and outbuildings.

The interest of Lena Leffler and Valentine Leffler in 87 acres and 118 perches of land in Jackson township, having thereon a log barn.

The interest of Calistus G. Luther in a lot of ground in Spangler borough, in lot No. 88, section C.

The interest of M. Schell, in a lot of ground in Blandsburg having thereon a two-story frame dwelling house containing 6 rooms, excepting coal, oil, gas and other minerals.

The interest of Julius Mogolis and Eva Mogolis in two lots of ground in Spangler borough, known as lots No. 110 and 111 section G, having thereon a small stable.

The interest of John Gwin, Sr., in 50 acres of land in White township, having thereon a plank dwelling house, a bank barn, wagon shed and other outbuildings.

The interest of same in a lot or piece of ground in Reade township, containing 3 acres and 3,360 feet more or less.

The interest of same in 12 acres and 159 percehs of land in Reade township.

The interest of same in 51 acres of land in Reade township.

The interest of the same in lot No. 5 in plan of lots laid out by James McCarty in Reade township, having thereon a two-story plank dwelling house with kitchen attached.

The interest of the same in a lot of ground in the village of Mountaindale, having thereon a one-story plank dwelling house.

The interest of Emily F. Averill in two lots of ground in Reade township, containing 15,000 square feet, having thereon a two-story plank house.

The interest of Daniel T. James in 50 acres of land in Barr township, having thereon a one-story plank house containing 6 rooms and a barn.

The interest of Robert Dawson in a lot ground known as lot No. 11¾ in Atherton's addition to Barnesboro, having thereon a two-story frame dwelling house containing five rooms and an out kitchen.

Terms of sale: One-third of the purchase money when the property is knocked down and the balance on confirmation of deed.

Memorial Day.

Memorial exercises will be observed in Ebensburg by a sermon on Sunday morning by Rev. Kelch in the Christian church, the G. A. R. post, Sons of Veterans and all old soldiers are expected to meet at the post room and go in a body to the church. The young ladies of the town are requested to gather what flowers they can and take them to the armory hall as early Monday morning as possible, where the ladies will prepare wreathes for decorating the graves.

The post and all interested are expected to meet at the post room at one o'clock and proceed to the court house where addresses will be delivered by Judge Barker, Robert Murphy and others. A choir of young ladies trained by Mr. and Mrs. Gibson will furnish the music. A meeting will be held in the evening which will be addressed by able speakers, music will be furnished by the choir. All are invited to be present and take part in all the exercises of the day. After the exercises in the afternoon the post will go to the different cemeteries for the purpose of decorating thee graves of deceased comrades.

The following is a list of the old soldier's buried in the cemeteries in Ebensburg:

LLOYD'S CEMETERY, EBENSBURG.

Evans, Griffith T.,	Davis, Geo. W.,
Evans, Edward L.,	Shinafelt, Adam,
Powell, David, Jr.,	Evans, Thomas J.,
James, David J.,	Jones, Hugh,
Evans, Thomas E.,	Davis, John E.,
Henry, Samuel,	Sechler, George K.,
Littlefield, J. A.,	Evans, David H.,
Roberts, James,	Evans, David J.,
Henderson, Joseph,	Humphreys, Wm. R.,
Heyer, Charles H.,	Evans, David O.,
Libby, John F.,	Evans, John O.,
Evans, David L.,	Davis, Evan R.,
Mills, Wm., Sr.,	Todd, Thomas,
Roberts, Wm. R.,	Evans, Lemuel,
Hutchinson, J. Todd,	Evans, Jeremiah D.,
Hawkins, Matthias,	Moore, Thomas B.,
Davis, W. D.,	Lloyd, Thomas J.,
Jones, David S.,	Griffith, Wm. W.,
Davis, Wm., T.,	Jones, Daniel T.,
Reese, Samuel,	Mack, George,
Williams, Robert,	Faith, John,
Evans, James N.,	Davis, Richard L.,
Clement, Wm.,	Kimball, John,
Lewis, Thomas D.,	Jones, George W.,
McBride, Roger,	Ross, James M.,
Rodgers, John,	Davis, Daniel P.,
Jeffries, Isaac.	

CATHOLIC CEMETERY, EBENSBURG.

Christy, Rev. R. C.,	Litzinger, Thomas D.,
Scanlan, John E.,	Litzinger, James A.,
Porter, John,	Litzinger, Andrew J.,
Noon, James C.,	Tierney, Francis P.,
Edelblute, Mack,	Chase, Stephen A.,
Weible, Andiew,	Lambaugh, John,
Mills, William, Jr.,	Collins, James,
Fagan, Jeremiah A.,	Murray, James,
McBreen, Thomas,	Burk, James, C.

OLD CEMETERY, EBENSBURG.

Todd, George W.,	Roberts, Milton,
Evans, Thomas O.,	Lewis, Richard,
Evans, David,	Davis, Edward E.

Real Estate Transfers.

Administrator of Ellen Sweeny to Patrick B. Smith, Munster; consideration, $210.

Max Frick et ux. to Lean Garman, Reade, $40.

Solomon Wagner et ux. to Walter H. Wilkinson, Jackson, $80.

Thomas Barnes et ux. et al. to Richard Scollon et al., Barnesboro, $100.

Fred Todd to W. W. Amsbry, Allegheny, $201.

Joseph Dougherty et ux. et al. to John W. Dougherty, Allegheny, $400.

Patrick Cassiday et ux. to W. W. Amsbry, Munster, $1,0 2.

Peter Moran et ux. to W. J. Dawson, Allegheny, $1,150.

Heirs of James O'Connor to C. P. Lenhart, Roxbury, $600.

Mary Buck et yir to W. W. Amsbry, Allegheny, $1,446.

Annie E. Glass to W. W. Amsbry, Allegheny, $1,324.

John Ashcroft et ux. et al. to Peter Boast, Cresson, $300.

Mary Pringle et al. to Lydia Reynolds, Croyle, $2,950.

John Banan et ux. to W. W. Amsbry, Allegheny, $1,394.

Michael J. Bradley et ux. to W. W. Amsbry, Allegheny, $1,083.

Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposite & Insurance company, executors and trustee, to Samson Morris, Jr., Prospect, $1,250.

William Glass, by sheriff, to John C. Sharp, Munster, $700.

Charles Anna to Bridget McMahon, Patton, $75.

Jacob J. Strayer et ux. to J. Earl Ogle, Cambria county, etc., $1.

H. B. Bomgardner et ux. to Jane Tantlinger, Adams, $15.

Emanuel R. Louther to Susan Louther, Johnstown, $500.

Miscellaneous Notices.

MEMORIAL DAY will be observed on Monday next. All are invited to call at Barker Brothers new store and take a rest if needed during the day, they have room for you and will as comfortable as possible.

WHY pay retail prices! LETTS will take your order for a First Class sewing machine, warranted TEN YEARS for $15.00

THE Ebensburg Building & Loan Association will offer for sale at the Key Building, Ebensburg, on the fourth Monday in May, $2,000.00. THOS. DAVIS, President.
LESTER LAMMER, Secretary.

AT THE OLD RELIABLE.

Everybody, and especially the oyster-loving people of Ebensburg, are invited to call at Robt. McBreen's Old Reliable Restaurant, when they want good, fresh Oysters, by the pint, quart or gallon. Or you can have them Stewed or Fried, all at the lowest price. Fresh Oysters every day. oct1ltf

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Our buying, necessary to re-stock our store after our recent fire, was the heaviest ever recorded of one firm at one time. The prices show the advantages of this. Bargains are as thick in our store as grasshoppers in August.

SCOTCH LAWNS, fast colors, good qualities, neat designs, only *Three Cents a Yard.*

JACONAL LAWNS, regular 12½ cent kind, for *Seven Cents a Yard..*

DAINTY DIMITIES, of a grade never sold for less than 1B½c. a yard, *Eight Cents a Yard.*

CHECKED TAFFETA TILKS, all sizes and kinds of checks, and all colors, usually $1 00 a yard, for *Seventy-five Cents a Yard,*

FOULARD AND INDIA SILKS, grade costing usually all the way from 75c. to $1 00 a yard, for *Fifty Cents a Yard.*

And so on through the whole store. In dress goods and table linens, particularly, we have offers to surprise you. Get samples and don't forget to mention this paper when you write.

PENN AVENUE AND FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURG.

OILS! OILS

The Atlantic Refining Co., of Pittsburg, Pa., make a specialty of manufacturing for the domestic trade the finest brands of

Illuminating and Lubricating Oils, Naphtha and Gasoline

That can be

MADE FROM PETROLEUM.

We challenge comparison with every known product of petroleum. If you wish the

Most : Uniformly : Satisfactory : Oils

in the market ask for ours.

ATLANTIC REFINING CO.,
PITTSBURG DEPT..
PITTSBURG, PA.
oct18.89ly.

TRESPASS NOTICE.

We the undersigned citizens of Allegheny and Clearfield townships, hereby give notice to the public not to trespass on our lands. Any one found trespassing will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

(Signed) John Sutton, H. S. Sprout, T. C. Miller, James T. Sutton, Jos. J. Weber, H. G. Conrad, Edward Ivory, Joseph A. Krise, Mrs. E. Wills, John McDermitt, Joseph Sutton, August Shoffner, Theodore Storm, Alex. Ivory, John Gesk, Jacob Eckenrode, Philip A. Gray, Geo. M. Sanker, D. M. Kratzer, Henry J. Conrad, William Moran, Geo. P. Krug, Robert Johnston, John E. Mansfield, Francis H. Basal, James H. Maloney, John Rauns, Geo. Seymore, Bridget Tomlinson, Mrs. Albert Rhoa, G. H. Moyers, Josephine Huffman, Frantz Feicht, Dr. W. H. Summerville, Simon P. McMullen and John McCoy, Mrs. Cornelius Sutton. May 1, 1897 1 yr.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John Irvin; deceased.
Letters Testmentary upon the estate of John Irvin, deceased late of Curwensville, Clearfield county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
THE PROVIDENT LIFE & TRUST COMPANY, Executor, 4th & Chestnut Sts., Phila., Pa.
S. V. WILSON, Attorney, Clearfield, Pa.
April 30 1897, 6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John Karlheim, deceased.
Letters testamentary in the estate of John Karlheim, deceased, late of Carroll township, in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, having been granted to us, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay and those having claims against the said estate, will present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN OTT,
WILLIAM KARLHEIM,
Executors.
Carroll township, May 7th, 1897. 6t X.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

E-tate of James A. Parrish, deceased.
Letters of administration on the estate of James A. Parrish, deceased, late of the Township of Munster, in Cambria county, Pa., having been granted to me, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims against tha same will pre ent them properly authenticated for settlement. J. A. SURWAR,
Administrator.
Loretto, Pa., May 7th 1897 6t. X

SEALED PROROSALS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Light Committee of Ebensburg borough up until June 15, 1897, at 7 P. M., for furnishing light for the borough. Not less than 20 arc lights of 2,000 candle power; also not less than 50 thirty-two candle power incandescent lights. For particulars address Ebensburg Light and Police Committee. The Committee reserves the right to reject any or all bids. The bids on the arcs and incandescents to be separate. The borough gives the right to erect poles on treets and alleys where necessary. The lights to burn all night.
JOHN L. STOUGH,
E. J. LUTHER,
Committee.
May 28 '97. 3t.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the application of Edward Hines, of Portage borough, for the transfer of the liquor license granted to Albert Diehl, in Portage borough, has been filed in the office of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions in and for Cambria county, and that the same will be presented to the said court for its consideration on Monday June 7, 1897. S. W. DAVIS,
Ebensburg May 21, 1897 3t. Clerk Q. S

LEGAL NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the application of Peter Seymour, now residing in the City of Johnstown, for the transfer of the retail liquor license granted to Charles D. Brown, in the borough of Portage, has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions in and for the County of Cambria, and that the same will be presented to said court for its consideration on Monday, June 14, 1897. S. W. DAVIS, Clerk.
Ebensburg, May 25, 1897. 2t 3t.

WESTON'S COMPLETE : STORE, GALLITZIN, PA.

Offers in variety of stock, quality and prices, the greatest inducements for Cash or strictly fancy Produce to be found within 30 miles.

We Buy All Heavy Goods in Car-Lots.

DRY GOODS,
FURNISHING GOODS,
SHOES,
CLOTHING,
HATS,
FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
WALL PAPER,
FLOUR,
GRAIN,
FEED,
Salt,
FIELD SEEDS,
GROCERIES,

We have a large outlet for Fine Color, Worked Solid

FRESH BUTTER,

Fresh Clean Eggs, Choice Clean Vegetables, etc., etc.

We will not buy unclean eggs, or Butter that is soft and white, no matter how clean or fresh, as we cannot sell them, and we believe a fair understanding is only just to the persons who take care and expense to produce the best results. A poor horse does not bring the price of a good one, even if he sells at all. Why should produce?

Occasionally markets will be overcrowded, even with good goods or produce. We handle

CHOICE STOCK

Whenever Possible.

This space will keep you in touch with our store by quoting prices and describing goods. **WE WANT YOUR TRADE. VISIT OUR STORE.** We can save you money on heavy goods and give you very low prices all through this great store.

W. H. WESTON, - - - - - GALLITZIN, PA.

H. A. SHOEMAKER.

DEALER IN

STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES,

Roofing and Spouting.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS OF ALL KINDS.

Tread Powers, Threshers and Separators, Iron and Wood Pumps, Fence Wire, Etc., Etc.,

EBENSBURG, - - - PENNA.

GREAT

CLEARANCE SALE

of Furs, Capes and Jackets, Winter Dress Goods and Woolen Underwear at QUINN'S, 134 and 136 Clinton St., Johnstown. Fur Capes sold at half cost. New Spring Dress Goods arriving every day.

DENTISTRY!

Don't you know that you can have those decayed and offensive teeth restored to a healthy condition at a

Very Moderate Cost?

Don't you know that I can do your dental work a great deal cheaper than you can yet it done elsewhere?

Don't you know that it is a very dangerous thing to take Chloroform, Ether or Laughing Gas?

If you don't know, come to my office and I will demonstrate to you the truth of the above.

Odontunder!

This is the only safe anaesthetic known to-day to the dental profession. I have the exclusive right of Ebensburg. Teeth extracted positively without pain.

Teeth filled with gold, $1 and up.
Teeth filled with alloy, 25 cents and 50 cents.
Teeth filled with Silver, 25 cents and 50 cents.
Teeth cleaned, 25 cents and 50 cents.
Teeth extracted, 25 cents.
GOLD CROWNS AS LOW AS $5.00.

Gold Filling, Crown and Bridge Work a Specialty

Feeling confident that both prices and work will prove satisfactory, I solicit your patronage.

Dr. Richards,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Julian St., Ebensburg.
May 7, 1897.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of David Ryan, deceased.
Letters testamentary in the estate of David Ryan, deceased, late of the township of Clearfield, in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, having been granted to me, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay and those having claims against the said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement. S. A. RYAN,
Executor.
St Augustine, Pa., April 30, 1897. 6t. X.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

The Council of Ebensburg borough will receive sealed proposals until 8 o'clock, P. M., of June 15, 1897, for paving the Diamond on High and Centre streets, Ebensburg, with regular paving brick, the brick to be approved by Council. Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Bidders can receive all necessary information from the Street committee
THOMAS DAVIS,
President of Council.
W. H. CONNELL, Clerk of Council.
May 28, 1897. 3t

AGENTS WANTED by an old reliable firm; large profits, quick sale. SAMPLE FREE. A rare opportunity. Geo. A. [illegible], 549 Broadway, N. Y.

Special Notice to Everybody.

To inform all the readers of this paper and the public in general that we have opened out a large new line of goods in our New Store room, Corner High and Centre streets. Our first floor is devoted to Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Shoes and all such articles needful in everyday life. On the second floor we have a large room for Carpets, oil cloths, window shades, trunks and goods of that description, our rooms are all well lighted so you can see what you are buying, and we invite you to make an inspection of our rooms as well as our goods, we want you to come and see us whether you want to buy or not. We shall take pleasure in showing you through the building, and show you what we think is one of the most complete buildings in the county. Everybody is invited and all will be made welome.

Barker Bros.

Spring Announcement!

We can now show you the best assortment of Fine Spring Clothing in Cambria county and at prices that will surprise you. Men's all-wool Suits from $5 up. Children's all-wool Suits from $1 to $5. No matter whether you are lean or fat, short or tall, we can fit you Our increasing business compelled us to enlarge our room and we have also increased our stock. We can now show you a much larger assortment of fine goeds than ever before. Our this season's Clothing has been made especially for us and is equal to any merchant tailor's make. Our Gents' Furnishing Stock was never so complete. We also carry the best line of Shoes in Cambria county. A visit to our store will convince you that the best place in the county to buy well-made, nice fitting Clothing, Gents' Furnishings and Shoes is with us.

C. A. SHARBAUCH,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.

Let Us Reason a Little.

If your horse casts a shoe, you get a horse shoer to reset it.
If you need a perplexing legal question solved, you go to a lawyer.
If you fall ill you have a Doctor to tell you wha to take.

It is their Experience and Skill You Pay For.

Then why make an exception in the purchase of your Drug? If you have a family recipe or a prescription to fill, Spices, Flavoring Extracts, Drugs, Patent Medicines, or anything to purchase that a store devoted to Drugs may keep. Isn't it folly to confound quality with quantity and get an inferior article.

WE HAVE THE BEST.

DAVISON'S - DRUG - STORE

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

THE FREEMAN and the Semi-Weekly Pittsburg Post at only $2.00 a year. All the news.

BONANZA to AGENTS SAMPLES FREE both sexes. Write today CO. A. SCOTT, New York City

FIRING AT THE TARIFF.

Vest's Speech Followed Aldrich's Statement.

NO NEED OF MORE REVENUE.

The Missourian Thinks the Money Raised by the Last Bond Issue Would Fill the Present Gap—Aldrich's Long Explanation—Cannon Also Spoke.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The debate on the tariff bill in the senate is proceeding with crowded galleries and a large attendance of senators and tariff leaders of the house.

Senator Aldrich declared that the estimates of the house bill by its framers of $60,000,000 increase of revenue if the bill should go into effect July 1, was excessive.

Mr. Aldrich pointed out as one example the wool schedule, from which $24,000,000 out of $76,000,000 increase was expected. The importations in anticipation of tariff changes, would make importation for a year unnecessary, which would cut of this revenue almost entirely.

Said he: "The secretary of the treasury estimates the expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, at $366,946,047.28. The finance committee estimate the revenue to be derived in the same fiscal year from customs, if the provisions of the bill reported by them should be enacted into law, at $182,744,000. This includes an estimated revenue from the temporary duty on tea of $8,000,000. The committee estimate the receipts from internal revenue for the same period at $170,700,000. If we add to this the treasury estimate for miscellaneous receipts, $20,000,000, and the receipts on account of the postoffice, $96,227,076, we have a total estimated receipts for the fiscal year 1898 of $469,671,076, or an estimated excess of receipts over expenditures for the year of $2,725,028.

"If the estimated revenue from the duty on tea and the additional internal revenue taxes should be omitted from the committee's estimate of receipts, there would be an estimated deficiency of $29,175,000 instead of a surplus of $2,725,028. The committee believe it to be the imperative duty of congress to provide in the measure under consideration for a revenue which will certainly meet the requirements of the government for the next fiscal year.

"Assuming that the necessity for additional revenue exists, and of this we believe there can be no question, there is no economic reason, and certainly none that affects the public interests, why beer and tobacco should not bear their share of additional taxation. The committee believe that the duty proposed on tea will not prove a serious burden upon the consumers of that article."

In reference to the sugar duty Mr. Aldrich said:

"The pressing necessity for securing greatly increased revenues seems to render a return to the Republican policy of free sugar adopted in 1890 an impossibility. The demand for revenues proposed and the belief that every reasonable effort should be made to encourage the production of beet sugar in the United States led a majority of the finance committee to recommend the high rates upon sugar which are contained in the bill now before the senate.

"Important changes have been made in schedule K, both on the rates on wool and manufactured woolens.

"In dealing with the wool schedule the committee has suggested more liberal rates to the domestic woolgrower than it has recommended for the producer of any manufactured article in the schedule. It has also suggested for him a more effective protection than he has ever received under any tariff of the United States at the time of its enactment. The woolgrower is given the benefit of a specific duty upon all classes of wool. Under the operation of this fixed specific duty the amount of protection afforded will increase with each new decline in the foreign value of this new material.

"The committee has aimed to give the woolgrowers a rate of duty which will average from 10 to 20 per cent higher than the rates of earlier tariffs. In doing this it has given a higher protection upon the raw material than upon the manufactured product in every case.

"Very careful consideration has been given to the compensatory duty on woolen goods, with the result of reducing the compensatory rates on low grade goods, into whose manufacture more or less other materials than wool enter. On the high grades compensatory duties are fixed on the same basis that has obtained in all previous tariffs.

"The house bill rate of 32 per cent on carpet wools costing less than 13 cents a pound has created more agitation and opposition than any other feature of the wool schedule. It is alleged by the woolgrowers that this low rate of duty on carpet wools destroys the effectiveness of the protection afforded upon the higher grades of wool, by reason of the temptation it offers to import these low wools to be used in cheviots, golf suitings and other popular fabrics which do not require fine wools.

"To remove all possible ground for complaint on this score they have fixed the duties on class 3 wools at 4 cents a pound under 10 cents in value and at 7 cents a pound over that valuation. Under these duties the ad valorem equivalents will range on the various clips from 35 per cent up to 60 per cent, and, in some instances, 70 per cent, and they are higher than in any previous law. It is certain that under these duties foreign carpet wools cannot be imported to take the place of domestic wools in the cloth manufacture.

"At the time the bill was reported the committee stated in their behalf that an amendment looking to the more rapid development and extension of reciprocal trade with foreign countries would be reported from the committee at a later day. The committee have not yet found the opportunity to prepare such an amendment. It seemed to them that the provisions of the house bill in this respect would not prove effective. It is the purpose of the committee to prepare a provision which will enable the government of the United States, within certain fixed limits and without further legislative action, to enter upon arrangements or to negotiate reciprocity treaties looking to an extension of our foreign trade."

Mr. Pettigrew presented the amendment of which he has heretofore given notice that when articles are manufactured by a trust articles of such character imported from abroad shall be free of duty. He said he would ask its consideration immediately after the committee amendments.

Mr. Vest, Democratic member of the finance committee, was then recognized. "We know," he said, "the desperate condition of the country, the ruined homes, the blasted hearts. If prosperity can come from any source, even from our adversaries, we will bless the moment. I do not believe the imposition of higher tariff duties will dispel the clouds hanging above us, bringing back the sunshine and illuminating the whole country."

It had been said, Mr. Vest proceeded, that adversity came with the advent of the Democratic party and prosperity with the Republican party. But that adversity did not come with the advent of the Democratic party. Mr. Vest said he would summon as a witness no less an authority than Mr. William McKinley. The senator read from a report made by Mr. McKinley on April 1, 1890, setting forth the distress which the farmers of the country were suffering. How was it expected, the senator asked, that by increasing the burden of tariff taxes the farmers would be helped to buy more goods. All agreed that there must be sufficient revenue to meet the requirements of the government, that the government credit shall be sustained and her flag honored. But every dollar collected by the government beyond its needs is a crime.

Why was it, Mr. Vest asked, that the Republican party was about to abandon its record and urge a tariff not for protection, but for the amount of revenue it will produce. Why does it abandon its record and propose a tax on tea. The senator said there was at this time an available balance in the treasury of $229,350,650. Deducting the gold reserve of $100,000,000, the available balance was $129,350,650. This vast amount of idle money was now accumulated in the treasury. And yet the senate was told that it must impose on our suffering people additional taxes. When President Harrison turned over the government to President Cleveland the treasury balance stood at $24,128,087. Today there was $105,000,000 more than when Mr. Harrison turned over government affairs to Mr. Cleveland. How could this obvious fact be avoided.

Mr. Chandler interrupted with an inquiry as to where the vast accumulation in the treasury, to which Mr. Vest had alluded, came from.

"We all know," answered Mr. Vest, "that it came from the sale of bonds which I did not approve, but it makes no difference where it came from. There it is in the treasury and what right have you to increase the taxes on the people when enough is in the treasury already." The senator declared that the urgent need was not for greater taxes, but for more money and better prices.

The fall in prices must be stayed before there could be any prosperity. He mentioned as one source of evil that our workers were paid on a gold basis and came into competition with those paid on a silver basis.

"The senator from Nevada (Stewart) usually makes that argument" interposed Mr. Gallinger (N. H.). He has based it usually on Japan's use of silver, and now Japan has repudiated silver."

"You mean Japan was bought out," Mr. Stewart put in.

Mr. Vest then turned to several of the schedules and discussed them in detail.

Mr. Cannon (Silver Rep., Utah) introduced an amendment for a bounty on agricultural exports and spoke briefly. He said the pending bill offered no protection to agricultural staples. The passage of the bill without any protection to the farmer would be a violation of the pledge which the victorious party made in its platform to the voters last year.

REFORMED SYNOD ENDED.

Committee on Nominations Reported at the Closing Session.

PITTSBURG, May 26.—The final session of the general synod of the Reformed Presbyterian church has adjourned.

The devotional exercises at the final session were led by Rev. John A. McClelland of Minneapolis. After prayers several short talks on home missionary work and the best methods to carry on mission work were indulged in by the delegates.

A recess of ten minutes was taken in order to give the delegates an opportunity to have their pictures taken in a group.

The committee on nominations submitted the following report:

Board of foreign missions—D. Steele, D. D., Mr. Galley, J. Y. Boice, G. W. Scott, J. L. Chestnut, William McElhiney, William Wiley, S. M. McKinney, W. S. Smiley, Thomas Peebles, Joseph Burnett, S. A. Jackson, S. M. Ramsey, R. W. Chestnut, W. J. Yates, Robert Kellough, Richard Park, John Peebles, Andrew Hunter, M. D. Brigham and H. H. Mc Millan.

Executive committee—Alex. Savage, Thomas Peebles, James Houston, Thos Watters, W. J. Yates.

Committee on land fund—R. W. Chestnut, J. H. Kendall, I. A. Jackson, J. F. Morton, William Wiley.

Trustees of sustenation fund—A. Y. Reed, Thomas Gibson, W. R. Park, Robert Scarvisbrick, D. M. McKinney; delegate to Reformed church, Daniel Rodgaugh; delegate to eastern synod, S. A. Jackson.

Committee on disabled ministers' fund—J. H. Galley, John Peebles, Stephen Brownell; treasurer, John Peebles.

Board of church extension—James G. Boice, James W. Houston, William Trait, James S. Steele, John Peebles, J. L. Chestnut, S. M. Burnett.

Trustees to Cedarville college—Until 1898, Thomas Watters, H. H. McMillan, R. A. Stevenson; until 1899, J. F. Morton, D. D., Thomas Gibson, R. Park.

Trustees for Theological seminary—John McConaghy, William McKinney, F. Abbott, R. A. Stevenson.

The report of the home mission board showed that 14 congregations had been aided. It was recommended that the appropriation for the coming year be $4,000, to be disbursed as follows: New York and Vermont presbyteries, 20 per cent; Philadelphia presbytery, 12½ per cent; Pittsburg presbytery, 12½ per cent; Ohio presbytery, 5 per cent; Western presbytery, 12 per cent. The balance shall be held as an emergency fund. The report was adopted.

The report of the committee on presbyterial reports showed 48 congregations in the synod, with an enrollment of 476 communicants. In the Sunday schools are over 900 scholars.

The Young People's union elected the following officers: Prof. W. R. McChesney of Cedarville, O., president; J. L. Walker, Marissa, Ills.; vice president; Miss Belle Gray, New York, secretary, and Miss Lizzie Kirkpatrick of Philadelphia, treasurer.

ATHENS IS ENRAGED.

The Authors of the War Policy Being Severely Attacked.

LONDON, May 26.—The correspondent of The Times at Athens says: "The torrent of recrimination, denunciation and bitter invectives, which was checked by the fear of the immediate Turkish advance to Athens, has broken out afresh now that this danger has been removed by the armistice.

"The authors of the war policy, equally with those who are held responsible for the disasters, are being dragged before the bar of public opinion.

Congressmen Gone to Nashville.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—More than 50 members of the house of representatives, many of them accompanied by wives and other members of their families, have left the city in a special train over the Southern railway for Nashville to visit the exposition.

Messenger King Out on Bail.

BOSTON, May 26.—Albert M. King, the Boylston National bank messenger, who disappeared with $30,000 of the bank's money, and who was arrested at Farmington, Me., has been held in $2,500 bail for the grand jury. Bail was furnished by his father.

Havemeyer on Trial.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The trial of H. O. Havemeyer, president of the American Sugar Refining company, for refusing to answer a question propounded by the senate sugar investigating committee in the spring of 1894 is on before Judge Bradley.

To Fight Carnegie's Road.

CHICAGO, May 26.—The Pennsylvania road has decided to build five large locomotives with the view of making a bid for freight to and from lake ports to Pittsburg. The engines will weigh 180,000 pounds and are to be built in the company's shops.

Prominent Lawyer's Double Crime.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Charles K. Hillyard, 50 years old, a well-known lawyer of Brooklyn, has shot and killed his 13-year-old son William and himself. Hillyard's wife died last October, and since that he had been subject to melancholy.

THAT LEXOW EXPENSE

Dissected by an Anti, It Looks Very Bad.

HOWEVER, IT PASSED THE SENATE.

Kauffman Played the Role of Chief Surgeon—Grady Applied the Adhesive Plaster—Three Reform Bills Passed Second Reading In the House.

HARRISBURG, May 26.—A union of all the people whose bills were vetoed will more than likely be accomplished. Both sides have suffered from the veto ax which the governor has been swinging of late without fear or favor. The first effort to pass a bill over the governor's veto will be made on the deputy controller bill for Philadelphia. If the combine is strong enough to pass this bill over the veto, then the all the vetoed bills will be taken up and an effort made to enact them into laws. It is said that Mr. Andrews has rallied considerable support to his scheme, but the governor has many friends among the farmers, and it does not look as if the scheme will work out.

The members of both branches of the legislature are growing weary and they are anxious for adjournment, but there is no telling when the final adjournment will come. The revenue bills are the ones that are causing trouble. Just how the revenue will be raised is a grave question. The scheme to tax oleo 2 cents a pound is one of the most plausible ideas and it may be adopted. It would raise considerable revenue.

President McCarrell called the senate to order.

After a number of bills of minor importance were passed the bill for the payment of the expenses of the Lexow committee was called up on final passage. As soon as the title of the bill was read Mr. Kauffman arose and said: "I think that there should have been an itemized statement with the appropriation. As there has not been, I prepared a statement which conforms with the report of the committee published. I think when this statement is read a majority of this senate cannot honestly vote for this bill."

Mr. Kauffman then read the statement, which is as follows: Total number of sessions of committee, 57; average number of senators sitting at each session, 4½; average length of each session, 2 hours and 25 minutes; total number of hours committee in session, 137¾; total number of witnesses sworn, 436. Careful examination of list shows that at least 70 per cent will accept no compensation for their services. Committee held 57 meetings at a cost of $85,903.96, or $1,156.28 per session; committee was in session 137¾ hours at a cost of $15.72 for each hour in session; 436 witnesses were examined at a cost of $63,022.22, or an average cost per witness of $5.73; expense of committee at Hotel Walton for 37 sessions $5,912.40, or an average cost of $103.72 per meeting for hotel expenses.

The average number of senators present at each meeting was four and a half, making average hotel cost per day for each senator in attendance, $23; cost of stenographer for 57 meetings, $9,812.25, or an average cost per session of $22; average cost per witness for mileage and fees is $15.73; average cost for stenographer's service per witness is $22.50; making total average cost per witness of $93.28; counsel fees for 57 meetings is $12,000, an average cost per meeting of $210.53.

Senator Grady, a member of the Lexow committee, attacked Mr. Kauffman's statement. He said the committee had had twice as many meetings as Mr. Kauffman alleged.

Senator Flinn said that as the house at the last session had refused to concur with the senate in the appointment of the Lexow committee and as the committee did not get any assurance of their expenses being paid, they should have been economical. Mr. Flinn said he did not care about hotel bills. He said the committee was entitled to the best, but that he could not see why so much money should be spent for lawyers' fees and stenographer. He wanted to know who advanced the money for the expenses of the committee.

Mr. Grady said the Municipal League of Philadelphia paid some of the expense.

Mr. Flinn asked Mr. Grady how much it cost to subpoena a witness. Mr. Grady said it cost 50 cents and the witness got $1.50. Mr. Flinn then took up this point. Said he: "There were no more than 100 meetings of this committee. At the rate asked for witnesses then there must have been 14,000 witnesses summoned, and this would be over 140 witnesses a meeting. Anyone knows that there were not 140 witnesses examined at a session. There were not more than two or three at any one session. I think $2,500 would have covered the expense of witnesses instead of $28,000, as this committee asks."

Senator Walton took the chair and President Pro Tem. McCarrell took the floor in favor of the bill. He said the bill was just and right. On rollcall the bill was passed finally by a vote of 28 to 11. The nays were Messrs. Cochran, Crawford, Flinn, Hummel, Hyde, Kauffman, Losch, Magee, Moyer, Scott and Stineman.

The senate then adjourned.

Speaker Boyer was not at his post in the house and Representative Bolles (Philadelphia) presided. Among the bills considered were 11 bills on special orders, among them the three reform bills advocated by the state Republican convention of 1895.

The bills all passed the second reading stage and will be up for third reading and final passage today. The bills will have to be transmitted to the senate for concurrence in the house amendments before going to the governor.

The bill to revise and amend the penal laws was passed finally.

Mr. Smith presented a protest of the Philadelphia citizens against the ripper bill and the classification act. The protests are very strong and they allege that the Rodgers charter would destroy the good effects of the Bullitt bill. Mr. Stewart moved to recommit the ripper and Rodgers bill, but as there was an objection this was not done.

BULLET BLOCKED ELOPEMENT.

Variety Actress Shot Her Husband and Companion—Dying Man Kissed Wife.

ST. LOUIS, May 26.—May Campbell, a variety actress, hid in a closet in Maud Devere's room and heard her husband and Miss Devere plan an elopement. She put five bullets into her husband and one into Maud Devere. She then gave herself up.

When a detective brought in his wife and asked him to identify her as his assailant he refused to do so and kissed her affectionately. Campbell is fatally shot through the lungs and in the throat. The woman's wound is not believed to be fatal.

The Airship's Mysterious Voyage.

The airship that was launched in Nashville last week has disappeared from sight, but by accounts of "entirely reliable observers" it was last seen heading for Canada. Intimations are thrown out that after taking on an assorted cargo of dutiable goods the ship will recross the line and land its cargo in some quiet spot far from the reach of custom house officers. In regard to such a cargo, it would be extremely difficult to apply Secretary Gage's circular of instructions for the retroactive section of the Dingley bill.—Philadelphia Record.

THE BAPTISTS ADJOURNED.

Missionary Cossum Snubbed For His Criticism of Rockefeller.

PITTSBURG, May 26.—The Baptist anniversaries, which have been going on in the Fourth Avenue Baptist church since May 17, are ended.

All who have attended these anniversaries say they have been the most profitable and enthusiastic of any held for many years.

Before the final meeting was formally opened all foreign missionaries, with one exception, were invited to the platform. This exception was Rev. W. H. Cossum of China. This omission is believed to have been no accident. Mr. Cossum is the missionary who caused the only unpleasant incident of the anniversaries by his imputation on the character of John D. Rockefeller, and the opinion of many was that the failure to invite him to the platform was a further protest by the officials as to the remarks made by him.

Rev. Mr. Cossum occupied a seat close to the front and there was a rather set expression on his face.

The missionaries made addresses on their work.

The nomination committee made their report and the following officers were elected:

President, Rev. Henry F. Colby, D. D., Ohio; vice presidents, Chester W. Kingsley, Esq., Massachusetts; Rev. D. D. McLaurin, Michigan; recording secretary, Rev. Henry S. Burrage, D. D., Portland, Me.; members of the board of managers (Class 3, term expiring in 1900): ministers—W. N. Clarke, D. D., of Hamilton, N. Y.; Rev. E. P. Culler, Lawrence, Mass.; C. R. Henderson, D. D., Chicago; J. F. Elder, D. D., Albany; R. A. Woods, D. D., Philadelphia; Rev. C. A. Cook, Bloomfield, N. J.; M. H. Bixby, D. D., Providence, R. I.; William B. Lawrence, D. D., Chicago; E. E. Chivers, D. D., Chicago; Rev. C. A. Hobbs, Delavan, Wis.; H. L. Stetson, D. D., DesMoines.

Laymen—Hon. Julius J. Estey, Brattleboro, Vt.; Hon. R. O. Fuller, Cambridge, Mass.; William St. Isaacs, New York; Hon. J. Buchanan, Trenton; S. W. Woodward, Washington; J. B. Thresher, Dayton, O.; I. J. Dunn, Keene, N. H.; George G. Dutcher, Brooklyn; G. W. E. Barrows, Bangor, Me. Women—Mrs. J. E. Scott, Evanston, Ills.; Mrs. D. R. Wolf, St. Louis; Mrs. William Lindsay, Milwaukee; Mrs. J. E. Hoyt, Stamford, Conn.; Mrs. W. R. Brooks, Morristown, N. J. (class 2, term expiring in 1899).

Laymen—W. A. Stevens, LL. D., Rochester, N. Y., to fill vacancy caused by the death of Hon. L. K. Fuller; Richard M. Cogane, Orange, N. Y., to fill vacancy caused by the death of Samuel Colgate, Esq. Women—Mrs. A. K. Stickney, Washington, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Mrs. W. E. Lincoln; Mrs. E. W. Bucknell, Philadelphia, to fill vacancy caused by the election of Mrs. J. H. Randall as president of the Woman's Baptist Missionary Society of the West, and member of the board of managers, ex officio.

After prayer, the Missionary union adourned, to meet at the call of the executive committee.

An informal reception was held, farewells said, and the anniversaries were a thing of the past.

At a meeting of the board of managers of the American Baptist Missionary union the following were elected for the coming year:

R. O. Fuller, Cambridge, Mass., chairman; Rev. Moses H. Bixy, D. D., Providence, recording secretary; Rev. Samuel W. Duncan, D. D., Boston, foreign secretary; Rev. H. C. Mable, D. D., Boston, home secretary; E. P. Coleman, Boston, treasurer. Five members of the executive committee, one third the whole number, were elected as follows: Rev. W. S. Apsey, D. D., Rev. E. E. Wood, D. D., Rev. George E. Merrill, D. D., Charles W. Perkins and George C. Whitney.

New Appointments Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The senate has confirmed the following nominations: Brigadier General John R. Brooke to be major general; Joseph H. Gaines, West Virginia, to be United States attorney district of West Virginia; A. M. Ketler, postmaster at Bennett, Pa.

Monongahela Locks Contract.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The secretary of war has awarded the large contract for building six locks and dams in the Monongahela river to James McCarron of Philadelphia at an aggregate cost of $622,181.

New Minister to Brazil.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The president has sent the following nomination to the senate: Edwin H. Conger of Iowa to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Brazil.

Same Steel Scale Adopted.

DETROIT, May 26.—The Amalgamated association has adopted the steel wage scale of last year. The rate for all work in steel lines will remain unchanged for the coming year in every respect.

Murdered His Aged Wife.

BALTIMORE, May 26.—Kate Monahan, aged 50 years, has been brutally murdered by her husband, Peter, aged 61. The weapon used was a rusty, Monahan made his escape.

McLaurin Appointed U. S. Senator.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 26.—Governor Ellerbee today issued a commission to Congressman John L. McLaurin as United States senator from South Carolina to succeed the late Senator Earle.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, May 25.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 88@89c; No. 2 red, 86@87c; spring wheat, 85@86c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 36@36½c; No. 2 shelled, 30@33½c; high mixed shelled, 28½@29c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 26@26.7c; No. 2 white, 25½@25¾c; extra No. 3 white, 24½@24¾c; light mixed, 23½@24c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $12.00@12.25; No. 2, $10.50@11.00; packing, $5.50@6.50; No. 1 feeding prairie, $7.75@8.00; wagon hay, $11.00@15.00 for timothy.

POULTRY—Large live chickens, 6½@7½c per pair; small, 50@60c per pair; springers, 70@8 c per pair; dressed, 1 @12c per pound; live ducks, 50@70c per pair; dressed, 10@13c per pound; live turkeys, 8@9c per pound; dressed, 13@14c.

BUTTER—Egin prints, 18c; extra creamery, 16@17c; Ohio fancy creamery, 14@15c; fancy country roll, 10@11c; low grade and cooking, 5@8c.

CHEESE—New York full cream, new make, 10@11½c; Ohios, full cream, new make, 9½@9¾c; new Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 10@11½c; limberger, new, 8@8½c; Ohio Swiss, in tubs, 10@11½c; Swiss in bricks, 5-pound averages, 10@11c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, large lots, 10c; in a jobbing way, 10½@11c; selected fancy stock, 11@12c.

PITTSBURG, May 25.

CATTLE—Receipts on Monday fair, about 35 cars on sale; market steady; supply today light; prices unchanged. We quote as follows: Prime, $5.1 @5.25; good, $4.75@4.90; tidy, $4.40@4.65; good butchers', $4.25@4.40; fair, $3.90@4.10; heifers, $3.50@4.25; bulls, stags and cows, $2.0@3.75; common to good fat oxen, $3.00@4.10; bologna cows, $30@35.00; fresh cows and springers, $20.00@50.00.

HOGS—Receipts fair on Monday; market shade lower than close of last week; supply light today; market active. We quote prices as follows: Prime medium, $3.50@3.95; best Yorkers and pigs, $3.85@3.90; common to fair, $3.8.@3.85; heavy, $3.80@3.85; roughs, $2.5 @3.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply on Monday fair, about 25 cars on sale; market steady on sheep, firm on yearlings; receipts today were light. We quote prices as follows: Choice, $4.20@4.25; good, $4.1 @4.15; fair, $3.60@3.90; common, $2.00@3.40; choice lambs, $5.10@5.15; common to good lambs, $4.00@4.85; spring lambs, $5.00@6.10; veal calves, $6.50@6.75; heavy and thin calves, $3.0@4.00.

CINCINNATI, May 25.

HOGS—Market strong at $3.60@3.75.

CATTLE—Market steady at 2.75@4.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep steady at $2.50@4.40. Lambs—Market steady at $4.25@6.50.

NEW YORK, May 25.

WHEAT—Spot market weak.

CORN—Spot market weak; No. 2, 29½c.

OATS—Spot market weak; No. 2, 22c.

CATTLE—No trading. European cables quote American steers at 10½@11¾c per pound dressed weight; sheep, 11@12¾c per pound dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 9@9½c per pound.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market higher. Sheep, $3.75@4.40; yearlings, $5.00; lambs, $6.00@6.70.

HOGS—Market firm at $4.00@4.25.

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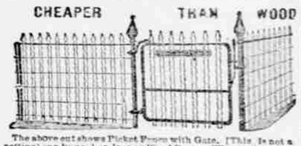

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